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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO 97. BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28th June	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All pascengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5969	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4628	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

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MARINE PROFITS
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Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., For

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA ..	1695	Thu. 26th June	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 27th June,	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 26th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June.
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	,, 7th August

† Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Virawa" 3,360 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

21th June, 1913.
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THE
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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected and properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

347.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

168

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Lerrers of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
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Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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MARBLE STATUARY

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE
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NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
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Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
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GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

S. S. SHINYO MARU having arrived on the 21st instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
1.1 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 226 of 1912.

Re, Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite and Harischandra Mahadeo Mohite of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Walkeswar, No. 36, 1st Insolvent, lately a petty contractor of Buildings and now unemployed, and the 2nd Insolvent, unemployed; Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th August, 1913, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of June 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 23rd June, 1913.
0235

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Adamalli Kikabhai, Nonanbhai Kikabhai and Asgarali Kikabhai have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Ghelabhai Partapchand the undermentioned property; any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, into or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of (old perpetual) Fazendari land or ground together with messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dhanji Street outside the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7419 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 764 and Street No. 24 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Dhanji Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kawasji Nawroji Pavri and partly by the property of Pestonji Rustomji Cooper, on or towards the North by the property of Limbjibhoy Bomanji Wadia and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Govindrao Khole and all which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1913.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchasers attorneys.
0237

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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L. F. TUCKER,
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	Rs.	a.
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Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

IF YOU WANT a competent MANAGER, SECRETARY or TRAVELLING COMPANION with intelligence, commercial qualifications and long experience write to Mr. BHUPT, Bardoli, Dist. Surat. 0230

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SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE: Students enrolled for One or All Subjects, Fees Moderate. Apply—SHARANGHDHAR & CO., Bible House, Hornby Road, Bombay. 0209

WANTED.

WHOLE TIME AGENTS WANTED for first class Life Insurance Company. Write giving age, qualifications and salary required. Reply Box—36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0194

WANTED—2ND OFFICER for cargo steamer plying in Eastern waters. Please state particulars and qualifications in reply to Box 42, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0229

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENT AGENTS for the SUN LIFE OF CANADA for Lahore, Delhi and Karachi offices. Pay Rs. 60, plus commission. Only those who know life office routine and can do canvassing should apply. Security Rs. 500.

Wanted 10 Life insurance canvassers on pay Rs. 50 to 100, plus commission; guarantee required.

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FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs 550, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY AND LOCAL FACTORY-OWNERS and MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hajeebhai Laljee and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Akbar Press below Carnac Bridge, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in order to make room for up-to-date machinery, the following machinery consisting of:—

1 Lancashire boiler by Hick Hargrave and Co.
1 Cornish boiler by Fullerton Hodgart Patent.
1 High pressure engine by Fullerton Hodgart Patent.
1 High pressure compound engine with pumps and pump bed by Ransome, Sims and Jeffries.
2 Presses by Fullerton Hodgart Patent.
1 High pressure Corlice valve gearing and rope gearing engine by John Musgrave and Co.
1 Vertical high pressure engine by Tangye and Co.
1 New Donkey, 2 Worthington type pumps.
1 Opener, 1 double beater opener, 1 Willow opener.
1 Wool-cleaning opener, 4 Wool-cleaning churkhees. (Burring machines).
2 Six pole, 3 phase induction motors of special type, made specially to suit and drove Crighton's openers for 400 volts 50 cycles speed 945 revolutions, specially designed for 24 hours continued running.
1 New motor of 33 horse power, 230 volts by Messrs. Crompton and Co.

All the above machines are in complete working order.

Besides the above, shafting, pulleys, boilers, large quantity of scrap iron, etc.

Offers for the above machinery will be received by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale and the balance to be paid at the time of taking delivery, for which a fortnight's time will be allowed.

Detailed Catalogues will be published and can be had at the office of the Undersigned Auctioneers.

The machinery is open for inspection.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 129 cases of assorted and choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for presentation.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the shop next to the Paper Currency Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, a consignment of 129 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex. S. S. "Penang Maru," consisting of Awata vases, jardineer, coros, flower-pots, unbrellastands, buckets, real-Satsumaware, cut velvet cushion covers, brocade, cushion covers, cotton crape, kimonos, silk skirts, vests, shawls, satin table covers, satin piano covers, brocade borders, satin curtains, kaki monos embroidered pictures, works of art on silk and satin, gold embroidered screens, Kutani teasets, Awaji and Imari vases, jars, jardineers, plaques, tea cups and saucers, koros, brass tobacco boxes, tea-boxes, candlesticks, trays antimony and brass bells lampshades, bowls, tobacco boxes, brass gongs, vases, tea cups, coffee-pots, teapots with alcohol lamps, assorted Japanese scenf, old China porcelainware, specially selected Satsumaware, porcelainfigures and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentations and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Bombay 24th June 1913. Auctioneers. 257

AMUSEMENTS.

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Who will o'er the Downs with me?

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and the
NEIGHBOUR'S DAUGHTER.

Max's Honeymoon.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ahmed Currim and Co. 185 cases of Hosiery consisting of coloured chadis, shirts, undershirts, socks, towels, etc., etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhatsanker, Nanga and Ghirdhardas, Solicitors, at Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lindon House, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, glass, and crockery, dining table, chairs, side board, teapoys, one rosewood cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, meat safe, cloth and gown presses, etc., etc. The property of the late Mr. C. P. Miller.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

23rd June, 1913.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of July 1913, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagors Mr. Ramdas Kessowji the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of October 1908 and the deeds of further charge respectively dated the 6th day of October, 1911, the 25th January, 1912 and the 17th day of July 1912.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and fifty-five and half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Dwarkadas Vassonji, on or towards the West by the property of Virsomji Tricumji and on or towards the South by the property of Lemarkadas Shamji and which said land and premises is registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under collector's old Nos. 30 and 31, New Nos. A/16361 and 16366, Old Survey Nos. 26 and 26 and New Survey No. 2/7218 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D. Ward No. 3310 (2) and 3311 Street Nos. 24, 26 and 1 and which said hereditaments and premises have been and are now in the possession of the heirs of the said Ramudas Kessowji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsi Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th June, 1913. 254

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Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

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This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CARNEGIE.

AMERICA'S LEAD IN WORLD-PEACE.

CANADIAN NAVAL POLICY AND RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who arrived in England from the United States by the Olympic on Friday night, received a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" at his hotel on Saturday, the 31st May, and talked over the latest developments of the peace movement. In spite of his 78 years, Mr. Carnegie, looking brown and well, talked with enthusiasm of the great cause which is nearest his heart, into which he has thrown himself with all the zest of a young man of 30. He is now on his way to Berlin to present addresses to the Kaiser from several American peace societies.

"You must not ask me about this at present," he said, in answer to a question. "The arrangements are not yet completed, but we hope to forward the cause of peace by our visit, and I have the best reason for knowing that our efforts have the Emperor's approval and support."

NO WAR WITH JAPAN.

Mr. Carnegie went on to speak about the successful way in which Dr. Woodrow Wilson is filling the Presidency of the United States, and when asked about the real position of affairs between the United States and Japan, replied that he was not alarmed about it.

"Great Britain is the ally of Japan," he said, "and Australiasia, New Zealand, and Canada do not admit the Japanese into their territories, although they are parts of the British Empire. These British dominions do not even permit the Japanese to enter their several countries, much less do they allow them to become citizens or owners of property. We shall certainly offer Japan more liberal terms than her own ally, Great Britain, is ever to do.

"I believe the Japanese statesmen are able and right-thinking men, and they will see that it is unreasonable to demand more than is conceded by their own ally. I should be greatly surprised if Japan considered for a moment the idea of war with the United States, who is the best friend she has among the so-called civilised nations of the world, and has proved herself to be so on more than one occasion."

"I believe Mr. W. J. Bryan has made one or two notable declarations lately?" suggested our representative.

"Yes," replied Mr. Carnegie, "Mr. Bryan has been round the world, and he has made himself acquainted with the international situation. I have heard him make several declarations myself which show that the interests of peace are nearer to his heart than anything else. One of these speeches was made to the delegates who have just been over to the United States from this country to make arrangements for the celebrations of the Hundred Years' Peace. He has made the valuable suggestion of giving a year's time to any nation which has a grievance against another nation for the purpose of negotiation and investigation. That idea, it is believed, saved trouble between England and Russia at the time of the incident on the Dogger Bank."

IRISH EXILES AND ENGLAND.

"Has the feeling of Irish Americans against this country died down?" our representative asked.

"It survives only in the minds of a very few old men," was the reply, "men embittered by the remembrance of days that have now happily passed. I am bound to confess that they were not without cause for that feeling, for Great Britain was not treating Ireland with that liberality she is now doing. Now, since she has shown her determination to give Ireland a measure of Home Rule which is satisfactory to the vast majority of the Irish people, almost all the Irishmen in the United States are favourable to a good understanding between the two countries.'

"Has the failure to secure the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States left any ill-feelings?"

"None at all. Some unfortunate sentences taken out of the speeches of excitable politicians in the States—which were taken to mean that there were designs upon the independence of Canada—frightened her people, and they elected a majority against Reciprocity. But these allegations had no basis of fact, and now the whole thing is forgotten.

"I notice," Mr. Carnegie continued, "that the Canadian Senate has rejected Mr. Borden's Navy Bill; and I am of opinion that if that question comes before the electors of Canada there will be a close fight. A strong sentiment exists in that country that Canada should own its own ships, and that the Canadian Parliament should have full control over them. The Canadians are a very patriotic people, and they have always been extremely jealous of any interference of the Mother Country with their domestic affairs. This is, after all, quite natural, and I do not for a moment believe that the vast majority of the people of Great Britain have the slightest objection to it."

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

"Will the opening of the Panama Canal make any difference to the international situation?"

"No, I think not. The desire of the Government to-day is, I think, that the question of the tolls to be charged on ships engaged in the coasting trade should go to arbitration. I do not believe that President Wilson will be shaken from that position when he comes to make a decision; and I believe the country is with him on the point.

"Even Mr. Roosevelt told the British Committee at his house at Oyster Bay, in my hearing—and his words have since been published in the Press—that he was prepared to submit to arbitration every dispute that arose between the English-speaking people. I reminded him at the time that if he was prepared to go so far, he would be bound to submit all disputes with any country to arbitration.

"Our Senate refused to ratify the Arbitration Treaty when it was submitted to them, but their decision is not a final one, and if President Wilson stands firm on arbitration he will get it."

Speaking of the preparations now being made for the celebration of the Hundred Years' Peace, Mr. Carnegie said he had never seen more enthusiasm shown for any cause. "No body of men could have been more heartily received," he said, "than the delegates from this country, and I believe they were highly pleased. They were kept busy. I believe the celebration next year will be a great success, and will do much to advance the cause of peace all over the world."

M. P. KNOCKED DOWN WITH SWORD.

RIOT IN HUNGARIAN CHAMBER

REFUSAL TO SIT WITH DISGRACED PREMIER.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes under date June 21:—

"There was a disgraceful sequel to-day in the Hungarian Chamber to the case in which Dr. Lukacs, the Premier, has virtually been found guilty of corruption by misappropriating about £20,000 of public money for the purposes of his party. His Cabinet have just established a "parliamentary guard" to keep order, if necessary, in the Chamber, and this guard had its first work to-day, when riotous scenes occurred.

The commotion began with the hurling of caustic comments and even open insults at the Premier, and during the uproar that followed an obstructive deputy, named Hedervary, was knocked down with two blows of a sword by the captain of the guard, who afterwards declared that as an officer he was entitled to knock down everyone insulting him, as Hedervary did, by shouting at him three times "Fie!"

The deputy, bleeding from his injuries, had to be carried out of the hall.

The whole sitting was one scene of uproar. Already, before the opening, the united Opposition assembled at the hall, and their leader, Deputy Justh, read an appeal to the nation, including a protest against further sittings under the leadership of Dr. Lukacs and Count Stevan Tisza (the Speaker).

When these gentlemen both appeared they were received with a torrent of insults, while Deputy Justh cried unceasingly, "They have been elected with stolen money." All the others shouted, "Pay back the stolen money."

Count Tisza, the Speaker, coolly noted the names of the deputies he was going to turn out.

Soon after this he rang the bell, and the Parliamentary guard, headed by a major and a captain, made its appearance in the hall.

After the scene with Deputy Hedervary almost the whole Opposition left the house, and the sitting was closed.

MOTOR CAR POLO.

TAME EUROPEAN DEBUT AT RANELAGH.

Motor polo, which was played, for the first time in Europe, at the Ranelagh Club on Saturday, May 31, says the "Daily Chronicle," had a very large and critical audience to witness its debut. Their verdict was that, on the whole, they preferred the other sort, which was being played simultaneously on two neighbouring grounds, or even the comparatively tame attractions of a coaching meet and competition, which formed one of the items in the horse show which the club was holding.

The game is played by two opposing cars, with a driver and a mallet man. The latter is armed with a club that is not very different from a croquet mallet, and his object is to hit the ball, which resembles an Association football, through the goal.

The team has been brought over from America by Mr. Richard C. Klegin, and consists of half a dozen drivers and the same number of mallet men. The cars they use are built on the racing motor plan, and, with various contrivances to prevent them being overturned, or, if they are overturned, to enable them to be easily put on their wheels.

With powerful cars going at top speed from different directions towards the ball there was all the promise of excitement. But the drivers are so expert that collisions are rare, and when a player scores a goal it is generally in the nature of a "walk over."

The game no doubt provides plenty of thrills for the drivers and the mallet-men, who know the risks they run; but to the onlooker, when the novelty has worn off, it is not particularly interesting. It might become so, perhaps, if there was club rivalry between the teams, and if the scoring of goals meant anything in particular. As a mere spectacle motor polo is not going to cut any ice in this country, and as a substitute for pony polo it lacks nearly everything that makes the game worth playing and worth watching.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generaly in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme western and north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and drier in east Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in West Central India ; Ahmedabad has had 0'47", Surat 0'31" and Indore 0'50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern districts : Saugor has had 0'14", Hoshangabad 0'52", Khandwa 1'37", Akola 0'22", Amraoti 1'46" Nagpur 0'20" and Chanda 0'88". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 2'80" Ratnagiri 1'62", Mormugao 0'81" and Karwar 0'87". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme southern districts : Malegaon has had 1'05", Ahmednagar 3 24", Poona 2'56", Sholapur 0'54", Aurangabad 1'78" and Nizamabad 2'60". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in moderate to large defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and Gujarat, local and in West Central India and the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, the western districts of the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in Malabar and Gujarat; local rain in Kathiawar, West Central India and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 23rd of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to-date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	92·3	78·0	71	..	..	..
Jask	94·3	85·3	88	..	..	—0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107·8	89·5	18	..	0·57	+0·22
Rawalpindi	107·4	82·1	62	..	3·92	+2·81
Lahore	104·4	86·2	43	..	1·17	—0·01
Sirsa	107·8	89·0	47	..	2·12	+1·00
Ambala	103·5	84·9	67	..	4·01	+2·60
Delhi	105·5	85·8	61	..	3·62	+1·92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109·0	90·0	42	..	0·52	—0·75
Mainpuri	107·8	86·1	53	..	0·18	—0·87
Jhansi	107·6	88·8	45	..	0·58	—1·69
Cawnpore	103·6	88·5	66	..	0·44	—1·31
Allahabad	102·1	83·5	63	..	3·55	+1·32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106·1	86·8	71	..	0·82	+0·74
Karachi	99·0	82·5	84	0·02	0·09	—0·47
Ajmer	98·1	85·2	63	..	2·70	+1·43
Jaipur	104·2	85·1	41	..	3·26	+2·17
Kotah	106·1	87·6	42	..	0·85	—0·92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97·2	81·5	70	..	2·47	+1·39
Dwarka	87·8	82·7	75	..	1·95	+0·83
Veraval	17·1	81·6	79	..	6·34	+2·89
Rajkot	95·2	77·3	64	..	0·52	+3·71
Bhavnagar Para.	95·6	78·8	75	0·02	5·03	+3·61
Surat	90·4	75·6	87	0·21	10·72	+3·54
Ahmedabad	95·1	79·2	92	0·47	4·76	+1·43
Deesa	99·6	83·4	72	..	2·81	+1·43
Neemuch	90·7	77·6	69	..	1·90	+0·35
Indore	88·6	72·1	93	0·50	4·18	—0·01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95·8	79·3	73	..	0·65	+1·04
Saugor	98·3	75·6	81	0·14	5·63	+1·20
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	87·2	74·6	86	1·37	4·43	..
Akola	84·2	73·5	84	0·22	4·78	+3·25
Amraoti	84·8	74·3	90	1·46	6·80	+2·18
Nagpur	90·6	74·8	85	0·20	3·22	—0·27
Chanda	87·6	76·6	92	0·88	4·51	—0·60
Raipur	91·7	77·6	81	..	4·22	—1·31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	29·5	74·4	92	2·80	9·65	—3·61
Ratnagiri	80·8	74·4	94	1·62	20·21	—2·98
Mormugao	86·7	73·7	95	0·81	23·78	—1·73
Karwar	84·7	74·0	92	0·87	23·59	—2·11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84·9	71·6	88	1·05	3·98	—0·38
Ahmednagar	75·1	67·0	89	3·24	9·21	+4·60
Poona	76·0	66·8	91	1·58	8·19	+4·45
Sholapur	87·8	73·6	85	0·54	3·31	—0·56
Bijapur	92·7	69·3	84	0·09	2·28	—0·59
Belgaum	77·3	66·1	90	0·03	6·85	+0·42
Aurangabad	76·9	69·7	90	1·78	5·19	—1·05
Nizamabad (Indur)	75·4	70·7	98	2·64	?	..
Hyderabad	76·8	71·2	77	0·08	3·46	—0·00
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88·3	75·3	88	0·05	25·07	—4·81
Calicut	83·3	75·6	91	0·32	25·11	—5·19
Cochin	83·7	74·7	85	0·28	19·68	—3·42
Colombo	86·5	79·5	85	..	4·90	—2·61
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87·8	76·2	77	0·03	1·18	—2·56
Bellary	90·6	76·3	79	..	0·84	—0·79
Cuddapah	95·5	80·5	52	0·05	0·29	—2·12
Madras	102·5	85·5	53	..	0·09	—1·40
Bangalore	85·8	66·8	81	0·07	2·38	—0·07
Coimbatore	91·4	72·3	91	..	0·33	—1·02
Trichinopoly	101·2	79·3	58	..	0·32	—0·75
Negapatam	100·7	80·2	60	..	0·58	—0·36

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 23.

The sea remains smooth on nearly all the coasts of India indicating that monsoon currents are very weak but rain has reappeared on the West Coast and a fair amount of rain has fallen over the north west of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, west of the Central Provinces, the west Coast, north of Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad; fairly general in Lower Burma, Central India, west and east of the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and East of Gujrat.

A few falls have also occurred in the submontane United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy two inches; Moulmein and Bhamo one and, half; Silchar one; Jalpaiguri two; Chaibassa Chakrata one; Amraoti one and a half; Khandwa and Pachmarhi one; Chanda three quarters; Bombay three; Ratnagiri and Poona one and a half; Malegaon one; Aurangabad two; Ahmednagar, Parbhani and Nizamabad three.

Pressure conditions are becoming favourable for the return of rainfall to Northern India but at present falls are not likely to be heavy.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in North east India, United Provinces and east Punjab, especially in the hills.

INDIAN BARRISTER & ENGLISH WIFE.

TERRORISED BY HUSBAND'S CRUELTY.

An Indian barrister named Mir Anwarruddin, of Lime-grover, Shepherd's bush, was ordered during mail week, by the Acton magistrates to pay his English wife 30s. a week for maintenance says the "Daily Chronicle."

The wife, a pretty young Englishwoman of good education, giving an address at Hamble-mansions, Streetham, sought to obtain a maintenance order on the ground of her husbnd's cruelty. She said she was married to defendant at a registry office at Wandsworth on March 18, but returned to her parents until March 24, when she went with defendant to Brighton. From the very first she had to complain of his brutal treatment.

When she complained he took out a razor and threatened to commit suicide, giving her some banknotes "for the funeral expenses."

Later they went to live in Esmond-road, Chiswick. On one occasion he turned her out with 2s. He used to create scenes in the street. Once when she told him a crowd would collect he said, "I want a crowd. Then I'll kick you, and that will be evidence for a divorce."

Defendant said he was a barrister and doctor of law and philosophy. His father was a district superintendent of police in India, and his home was in Madras. He married complainant with the consent of her parents, but denied using any cruelty to his wife or threatening to take his own life. His wife still wrote affectionate letters to him.

The magistrate thought the defendant's conduct towards his young wife amounted to terrorisation, and had seriously affected her health, and an order was granted.

MRS. BESANT IN LONDON.

Mrs. Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, arrived in London during the mail week from India. She was met at Victoria Station by a large contingent of English supporters. She was attired in a tussore silk costume of flowing Oriental lines and a kind of turban, in the front of which a jewelled brooch glittered.

Entering a motor-car accompanied by the two Indian boys whom the Madras High Court in April last directed should remain in her charge until July 7, Mrs. Besant was driven to a house in South Kensington. She refused all request for interviews in connection with the late lawsuit on the ground that the case is sub judice.

Mr. E. S. Arundale, the late principal of the Central Hindu College at Benares, who accompanied Mrs. Besant to England, made a statement to a representative of the "Daily Chronicle," in which he declared that the boys would refuse to return to India, and were taking legal advice for self-protection.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 22nd June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches 29·735
Temperature of Air ..	degrees 75·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ 75·2
Dew Point	„ 74·1
Relative humidity of Air ..	„ 0·880
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees 83·0
Minimum do. do. ..	„ 75·0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	m les 193
Fall of Rain	inches 2·60
Total fall during month ..	„ 9·49
Total fall during year	„ 9·49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	„ 0·65

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m., Standard Time on the 23rd June, 1913 was 29·929 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	25	3 13	24 2
		3 34	26 4
Thurs.	26	4 1	23 11
		4 9	25 11
Friday.	27	4 55 a	23 10
		m 4 49	25 6
Satur.	28	m 6 5	24 0
		5 38 a	25 2
Sun,	29	m 7 20	24 5
		6 37 a	25 0

1913	Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	f. in.
Wed.	25	8 44	19 1
		10 14	19 5
Thurs.	26	9 29	19 10
		10 59	19 4
Friday.	27	m 10 28	20 7
		11 51 a	18 11
Satur.	28	m 11 43	21 2
Sun.	29	m 0 48	18 5
		1 3 a	21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
26. (Thurs.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.
27. (Friday.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.
28. (Satur.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 20 m.
29. (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M ; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter, 26th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 24.

408. *Arms.*—Orders having been received for the rearmament of the Corps with the Short L. E. Rifles all arms and Equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

409. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday, the 27th instant, at 7-30 A. M., at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 23.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market opened firm to-day and the rates advanced to about Rs. 96-2; but at the close Market witnessed a reaction and the quotation stood at Rs. 96 for 30th June delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at about an anna lower.

Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103-4 (long dated.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market exhibited a considerable excitement today, on account of very favourable reports of rains from all parts of the country. The market received a support from Bull operators and the rates rapidly advanced. The chief activity was, however, centred in the Fazulbhai and David Mill Shares.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 552-8 but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 540 for July delivery.

David opened at Rs. 521-4, and advanced to Rs. 528-12 at the close.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,387-8 to Rs. 1,402-8 for July delivery.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,490 for July delivery.

Finlay moved up to Rs. 372-8.

Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 795 for July.

China were placed at Rs. 790.

New Great Eastern Mill Shares improved to Rs. 245.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 595.

Oriental Life Insurance Co. Shares changed hands at Rs. 382-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 96-12 and Deferred at Rs. 214.

The Press Shares were dull.

Kemps were in demand at Rs. 183.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 21.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8·00
Total imports	2·60

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·53	6·46
J. A.	6·51	6·45
A. S.	6·42	6·35
S. O.	6·33	6·26
O. N.	6·26	6·20
N. D.	6·22	6·16
D. J.	6·21	6·15
J. F.	6·21	6·15
F. M.	6·22	6·16

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 23.

The local cotton market for new crops is easier by Rs. 5 per candy, owing to reports of good rains in the interior. Sentiments amongst the native jobbing fraternity seems to have been changed and look for lower prices, though the crop is far from made.

Fully Good Bengals are quoted Rs. 242 and Good Broach at Rs. 292. There was very little doing in actuals owing to wet weather and decline from America. At present the talent and the trade pay too much attention to the probable size of the crop, and too little to the potential consumption.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	240	232	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana ..	242	234	..	Do.
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	243	235	..	Do.
Do ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	241	233	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	250	237	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	285	275	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee ..	281	271	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	275	265	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	270	260	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple ..	259	246	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	260	250	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	297	289	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	277	266	256	Do.
M. G. Mathia ..	251	239	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	275	Do.
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	271	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	277	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	287	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	280	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	270	Do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	276	Do.
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	17.05
Bank of India Rs. 5 ..	do.	6 %	6⅝
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1.7-45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 ½ %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	232
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 .. (New Issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/o	40 18
Punjab National Bk. ..	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A £12 B	.. do.	7 o/o 7 o/o	£21 £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £4	New	5 o/o	8-8
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc ..	May-Oct.	25	89½
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co ..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov	25	580
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,1.0
Chinna ..	Mar.-Sep	50	785
Choki Silk ..	..	20	43
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,467-8
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	118 12
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12·8	280.2
David ..	May-Nov.	20	522-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	537.8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,620
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	372/8
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bu'lough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	Apl.-Oct.	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	795
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,355
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec	75	1,492/8
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,650
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	5
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	161/4
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4 900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	110
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,430
Sun ..	Oct.	..	130
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	230
Swan ..	New O	12½	288/12
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,715
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (C. ..	..	Nil.	475
Vishnu Cotton (P. ..	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	67½
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	95
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ltd.	June-Dec	7	112
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	5/8
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	113/16

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.	R.	R.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800	
Alberts Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500	
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Apl.	65	120	
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200	
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130	
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190	
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95	
Harvey and Sabh'pty. ..	July	40	725	
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125	
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	85	
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	14¾	
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½	
Khamgaum ..	Sept.	30	305	
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100	
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125	
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20	
Munnar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235	
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910	
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865	
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	562/8	
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	750	
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250	
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235	
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690	
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125	

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.		
Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	Oct.-May	10	170	
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11	
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4	
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35	
Badham Pile ..	..	7	10	
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD	
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	630	
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	173	
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	3	23	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2 40	960	
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	..	400	
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	231-4 270	
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ..	April	6 % 20%	29½	
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun.	30H.yr.	450	
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120	
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50 ..	..	30	390	
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	1½	20	
Indian Cotton Oil Company Old 100	..	..	100	
Indian Cotton Oil Company New Issue 25	..	..	25	
Indian Cotton Oil Company P 100	March.	7 %	101	
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-July	13	200	
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	10 %	50	
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	do.	12½	182/8	
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	..	..	107½	
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101	
Marsland Price Co. O	..	..	100	
Marsland Price Co. P. ..	..	Nil.	71	
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25	
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	360	
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35	
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825	
Shivrajpur Synd. etc. ..	..	10 %	203/4	
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	500	
Sidar Carbic G's. Co. ..	..	..	95	
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom	
Tata Iron Steel Co. O. D. P.	Nil. Jan &	..	05/12 214 175	
Tata Hydro Electric O £60 P £60	July	..	900	
Thacker & Co. ..	..	4 %	697-8	
Telephone Co. ..	..	24 %	198 XD	
Treacher & Co. ..	May. July	Rs. 2½ Rs. 15	65 505	

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price OO—Ex Dividend XD—Ex Dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.

22. S. S. Burjora Cammack Buschra June 8th
S. S. Shinyo Maru Dhuma Kobe May 11th
S. S. Singa Marrison Rangoon June 3rd
S. S. Nippon Tanatoulan Trieste June 4th
S. S. Dumra Burbridge Buschra June 14th
S. S. Circassia Osborne Liverpool May 24th
23. S. S. City of Lahore Mc.Fee Liverpool May 31st
S. S. Dandolo Questa Venice May 20th
S. S. Virawa Owen Bhawnagar June 21th
S. S. Luzon Maru Yamamoto Kobe May 12th
S. S. Mahronda Armstrong Calcutta June 13th
S. S. Assaye Coldwell Shanghai June 3 d

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Monday :—

Steamer Korrana Furkies Dunkirk
.. Rysbergen Burger Calcutta
.. Malwen Range Foxworthy ..

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool
.. Romera .. ..
.. Clan Cumming .. ..
.. Llandrindod .. ..
.. Bu jora .. Persian Gulf
.. Dwarka .. ..
.. Shinyo Maru .. Kobe etc.
.. Dandolo .. Calcutta
.. Luzon Maru .. Kobe etc.
.. Lindenfels .. Hamburg

S. S. City of Lahore.—The City Line steamer City of Lahore 4471 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Liverpool May 31st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dandolo.—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dandolo, 3197 tons, Captain A. Questa, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Venice May 20th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Virawa.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Virawa 2176 tons, Captain H. F. Owen arrived in the harbour on Monday from Bhawnagar June 21st with a general cargo.

S. S. Luzon Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, 2969 tons, Captain H. Yamamoto, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Kobe May 12th with a general cargo.

S. S. Mahronda.—The steamer Mahronda, 4921 tons, Captain H. W. Armstrong arrived in the harbour on Monday from Calcutta June 13th with ballast.

S. S. Assaye.—The P. and O. S. N.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

258

BRITAIN'S BEST

Small Car

10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4850 SOLE AGENTS: HILL SAWYER &Co.,

BOMBAY.
DELHI.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150°	... 5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125°	... 4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125°	. 4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	... 4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	... 4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	... 3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LOWE.—At Edinburgh, June 8th, the wife of Robert Lowe 44, Garden Reach, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—June 22nd, at Sassoon House, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Herbert Roberts, of a son.
AITCHISON—On the 19th June, at Belgaum, the wife of P. E. Aitchison, Indian Forest Service, of a son.
GLASSON—On the 12th June, at Kodaikanal, the wife of J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., of a daughter.
ROSS—Mrs. J. P. Ross, of a son.

DEATHS.

READ.—At Dehra Dun, on June 8th, Captain R. Read, late of the P.W.D., (retired) Aged 63 years.
TAYLOR.—June 21st, 1913, at Station Hospital, Colaba, William Taylor, Sergt.-Instr. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. Aged 35 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Football League Match G. I. P. Railway v. Commercial Gymkhana.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra steamer Itonus will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, at the Hospital, 6.

Salle Francaise, 6-20 Short Lecture on the French playwright Labiche by M. Louis Peltier to be followed by a farce by Labiche entitled "Embrassons-nous, Folleville."

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 24, 1913.

LORD HARDINGE—AND THE FUTURE.

Not since the departure of Lord Ripon from this country, nearly thirty years ago, has any Viceroy of India been made the subject of so striking a popular demonstration of goodwill and affection, as that exhibited by the celebrations of Lord Hardinge's birthday on Friday last. It is true that these celebrations were primarily confined to the juvenile population, but this was necessitated by the expressed wish of Lady Hardinge herself, who stated that such a demonstration of the gratitude and profound joy at the escape of the Viceroy from the hand of the assassin in December last, would be most in accordance with the feelings and wishes of Lord Hardinge and herself. But celebrations of this kind, to achieve the notable success and universality which distinguished those of Friday, required an amount of organisation and labour by the adult population, which could only have been possible in the presence of a wide and deep-seated desire on the part of the whole community to do honour to a man, whose services to the country have evoked a sense of sincere gratitude, and to show in some tangible form how strongly they share with Lady Hardinge the joy felt by her on his recovery. Lord Hardinge has now completed half the term of his Viceroyalty and the period has proved to be a new and inspiring era in the history of the country. The new atmosphere which he brought into the administration, and the general policy for which, assisted by wise and far-seeing Ministers, he has been responsible, have produced a remarkable change in the public attitude towards the Government of the country. They have inspired new hopes in the minds of those working for the attainment of those ideals which have always actuated the most far-seeing British statesmen in their dealings with India, and which found such notable and full expression in the famous dispatch of Lord Hardinge's Government to the Secretary of State in August, 1911. The policy of Government by organised consultation of and discussion with public opinion, as represented by the Morley Reforms, stood in no little danger when Lord Hardinge came to this country. It would have been very easy for the inner bureaucracy, which resists with steady and never-ceasing pressure all attempts to broaden the basis of Government, to have exerted that pressure successfully upon a pliable Viceroy, and largely to have destroyed the value of the reforms by working them in a spirit antagonistic to that in which they were drawn up. But Lord Hardinge stood firm in his determination to uphold the Government of India as the heritage of British statesmanship and not of an exclusive, privileged class. He adopted an attitude of trust and conciliation, and he invested the reformed Council with all the dignity and respect, essential to its utility, as a vehicle of representative opinion and as an important part in the machinery of Government. The result has been an administration which the people have regarded with confidence in place of suspicion, a general sense of peace and contentment throughout the country, and above all a buoyant feeling of hope and inspiration for the future. It would have been surprising indeed, in view of the wonderful change that has been wrought in the condition of the country and the feeling of the people during the last two and a half years, if the opportunity offered on Friday had not been availed of to offer a national demonstration of the respect and affection in which the present Viceroy is held throughout the country.

That the same spirit and wise statesmanship will distinguish the remainder of Lord Hardinge's term of office there is good reason to hope. Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in January last, yet hardly recovered from his grave illness, the Viceroy declared that the incident would in no wise alter his attitude, and, in a noble passage, added, "I will pursue without faltering the same policy in the future as during the past two years, and will not waver a hair's-breadth from that course." If there should be any misgiving, therefore, in the minds of the public as to the present tendencies of the Government of India, it is not on account of the generous-minded statesman who is at its head. But the fact has to be reckoned with that a sympathetic Viceroy, who is surrounded by unsympathetic councillors, has to exert the force of his own personality in a very strong degree, if his own views and his own spirit are to prevail in the administration. During the first two years or so of his term Lord Hardinge was exceptionally fortunate in this respect. Sir John Jenkins, the then Home Member, once he had cast off the cramping influence of the Bombay Secretariat, and found himself in the clearer and invigorating atmosphere of the Council in which Lord Hardinge and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson were the leading spirits, learned to take a genuinely broad view of the country's political needs, and to look into the future with a vision untrammelled by bureaucratic prejudices. Mr. Ali Imam, though he came to the Law Membership young, and, perhaps, lacking in the experience which might have been thought a necessary qualification in the holder of the post, had at least served his political apprenticeship in a broad and healthy school; while Mr. Clark provided yet another bulwark against the undue encroachment of bureaucratic influences. Sir John Jenkins' untimely death removed a very wholesome influence from the Council Chamber, and the country is about to lose the services of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, a man whose quiet labour and steady influence on behalf of the extension of freedom and progress has been beyond calculation. Sir Reginald Craddock has replaced Sir John Jenkins and Sir William Meyer is to replace Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. It cannot be pretended for a moment that a Council, of which the constitution has been so materially altered, commands anything like the same degree of confidence as was formerly the case. Putting aside, for the moment, the question of the preponderating Civilian element which it contains—in itself, however, a very grave consideration,—the personalities of the men who to-day fill at least three of the portfolios in the Viceroy's Cabinet, are not those of men who can be trusted to carry forward, even at the slow pace with which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson asks the country to be content, the work of broadening and liberalising the administration of the country; while it is no secret that they have a pertinacious ally in the person of the Foreign Secretary, a post almost as powerful as that of a member of the Executive Council. Sir Reginald Craddock, to put it shortly and frankly, is a reactionary. Coming from a province in which he held unrestrained executive power, he never seems to have yielded in any degree to the more bracing atmosphere into which he was, happily or unhappily, brought, and he remains an unrelenting opponent of progress and reform. A notable and undesirable change has come over the administration of the Home Department since he took over its direction. He has so far influenced the policy of the Government for the worse, as to have revived legislation of a repressive character, and the old bad method of legislating in a hurry, without due consultation of public opinion; and he has persistently attempted—as yet unsuccessfully—to set back the clock in regard to the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions—a matter in regard to which he has deliberately ignored the pledged word of his predecessor. Of Sir William Meyer it is not necessary to say more than that his political character has been strongly revealed by his editing of M. Chailley's book, while Sir Edward Maclagan is merely acting for Sir Robert Carlyle, who is to return!

Thus, more than ever, the hope of the future lies in the power which the personality of the Viceroy may exercise over the Cabinet of which he is the distinguished head. That the confidence which is thus reposed in Lord Hardinge will be amply justified we feel no doubt whatever. Everyone recognises that during the past few months Lord Hardinge could not have been expected to exercise that close personal control over and strong direction of public affairs, which so happily distinguished his administration before the deplorable accident of last December in Delhi, and the country had added reason for the rejoicings on Friday last, in the knowledge that, apart from the personal aspect, His Excellency's return to health is a guarantee of the maintenance in the future of the character which has marked his Viceroyalty in the past.

IS IT ARMAGEDDON?

For the moment the situation in the Balkans seems threatening. Bulgaria insists that Servia's rejection of the former's proposals brings diplomatic negotiations to a close; that the task now remains to find more efficacious means for the settlement of the difference. The Servian contention is that there is no advantage to her in going to arbitration on the basis of the agreement made before the war. On the top of this come two disquieting items of news. Regrettable frontier "incidents" which are generally precursors of trouble have been reported, and the Servian minister at Sofia has taken his *congè*. Diplomatic negotiations seem to have come to a close and the question is, what next? The question is one of paramount importance, for it is difficult to see how the outbreak of a fratricidal war in the Balkans can fail to bring into conflict more than one Power. Rumania has announced that she will not consider herself bound by the neutrality she loyally observed during the recent war. That war, Rumania says, was a war for the emancipation of Christian peoples; but a war between the erstwhile emancipators will be a war for the division of booty. And Rumania conveys the delicate hint that she would also like to have a finger in the pie. If unhappily there is war, and Rumania intervenes, she will quickly put a new complexion on the Balkan situation. Her military resources are ample,—some hold that they are to-day superior to Bulgaria's, before the war,—and, after the exhaustion of the recent conflict, the Balkan States combined cannot muster forces equal to those of Rumania. The military situation that would be created by the intervention of Rumania would be one of peril to the victors in the recent war so engrossed on the division of booty. The division Rumania would be in a position to compel them to accept would be something quite different to what it is at present.

But Rumania's intervention would not stand alone: nor would it be inspired by pure motive of territorial gain. Its real motive would be political. Rumania has nothing in common with the Balkan States, in fact, she scarcely likes to be regarded as a Balkan State. Whether territorial gain at the expense of the victors in the recent war would suit her purpose is more than doubtful: any present gain would involve incalculable future obligations and entanglements in an arena already embittered by racial strife. It is much more likely that Rumania would intervene as the ally of Austria, and against Russia and the Balkan States. The precise turn things may take in a military and political sense cannot be forecasted. Even the causes of the huge conflict thus provoked would be obscured by the outburst of racial passion and international hate that would follow. In its original purpose, the strife between Bulgaria and Servia concerns the equitable division of the spoils of the war. Whom is Rumania to fight? Upon which of the two contending States is Austria to visit her displeasure? And what is to be Russia's standpoint? It is absurd to suppose that the war in which Austria and Rumania would become involved could be confined to the issue as to what portion of Macedonia should be allocated to Servia and what other portion to Bulgaria. Austria is vitally interested in destroying the effective independence of the Balkan States. A means to that end is to destroy the alliance now, and to destroy the possibility of its revival hereafter. Why indeed should Austria object to Servia receiving a smaller share of the booty than Bulgaria? A big Servia is the *bête noire* of the Dual Monarchy. It is plain, therefore, that Austria has but one object, and that object is by some means or other to minimise the external, so as effectively to neutralise the internal, Slav menace. It is possible that Austrian intrigue at Belgrade has so far succeeded as to persuade Servia to cut her moorings from Russia. However that may be, the situation now created is full of uncertainty and danger to international peace. It would indeed be deplorable if the Concert were to break down at this supreme crisis. But will it? When the Tsar penned his famous telegram to the Balkan Kings, did he act as the nominated mandatory of the Powers or the chosen arbitrator of Bulgaria and Servia? If the cessation of the war between Turkey and the States was an object of concern to the Powers, how can it be less an object of concern to them to prevent a fratricidal war between Bulgaria and Servia, involving the fearsome possibilities already referred to?

THE "PIONEER" AND SIR GUY WILSON.

The "Pioneer," as one would expect is not wholly satisfied with the speech delivered by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at Simla the other day. It is a "curious" speech, says the "Pioneer," and "unlike anything that they are in the habit of reading on similar occasions." Our conservative-minded contemporary is decorously shocked by the departure from the recognised tradition in such matters. Why did Sir Guy address his speech to a special community—the Indian political community—rather than to the public at large? Allahabad is still living in the twilight of time when the educated community first burst upon the startled gaze of the bureaucratic world, what time under Allan Octavian Hume's leadership they asked for political rights, Lord Dufferin played upon the prevalent humour by describing the politicians as a microscopic minority. That definition did not kill the politicians, who provoked indecorous mirth at the first Allahabad Session of the Congress (1888), by asking in what relation the handful of the executive in this country stood numerically to the population, and supplying the answer that that executive was in a minority compared with which the relative minority of the politicians was a huge majority. Lord Dufferin's jesting phrase has long since lost whatever point it had. The sun-dried, however, are not ashamed occasionally to perpetrate some variation of the phrase, as when Lord Sydenham spoke in lofty disdain of the "discontented thousands." The "Pioneer" suggests a fresh variation. Why not treat the politicians as "a special community," which has, of course, nothing in common with the larger public outside, including the "Pioneer's" clientele.

The thing will not work. The position and claims of Indian politicians to represent and act for their countrymen cannot be disposed of by mere phrases. Sir Guy has learned the lessons of history differently: "It is fatally idle," he says, "to say that this infinitesimal fraction does not count. This educated section is making and will make all the difference." And Lord Morley speaking to the historians at Oxford in April last said: "Wise politics in a nation after all in the last resort depend upon the number and station of well-trained minds and the reign of reason." The "Pioneer" may call the well-trained minds of the nation a "special community," but that will not make their influence felt less upon the larger public outside.

NO COLONIALS NEED APPLY.

A Mahomedan paper of Lahore protests against the appointment of a Mr. Paul from New Zealand as professor at Muir College, Allahabad. It maintains that those Crown Colonies and possessions of Britain that decline to accord Indians the common rights of subject races of one great Empire should have no claim to appointments in any shape in this country. It is difficult to imagine what fair argument can meet the suggestion that, should Great Britain be proved to have ceased to produce a surplus of intellectual and enterprising men willing and capable of serving the Mother Country in this distant dependency, the next batch of candidates for consideration ought to be efficient Indians of integrity. If there is any branch of public service to which Indians are peculiarly fitted by hereditary instincts and ancient traditions, combined with adaptability to modern environment, it is the educational department. The lofty tone and good discipline of an educational institution under the direct superintendence of an Englishman is of course, notorious, but it is questionable whether Colonials command the same respect, especially when drawn from places like South Africa, where the off-scourings of Europe have persuaded themselves into a belief that the Indian belongs to an inferior species of the *genus homo*. Under any circumstances, a Government, actuated by a due sense of equity and justice must set its face sternly and strongly against the importation for official posts of men whose own countries set up the bar of colour against Indians. Henceforward the Government of India owes it to the King's Indian subjects to see that the rule of "no Colonials need apply" is strictly adhered to in this country.

ULSTERIA.

Ulster is furious at the action of the Belfast Corporation in inviting Lord Aberdeen to be present at the opening of a new abattoir in that city, and threatens to blow it up rather than let it be descerated by the presence of a Viceroy who represents the principle of Home Rule. That is the spirit and temper of "loyal" Ulster, whose cause has been warmly espoused by "the party of gentlemen" who now represent Conservative traditions. From the King's representative to the King himself, the transition is easy and a "loyalist" writing to the "Manchester Guardian" lets himself go with fine frenzy against the Royal Family, in terms of coarse abuse which we do not care to reproduce, and threatens King George with the fate of James the Second. But he is careful to advertise himself as a member of the loyal Orange League. Such is the stuff, of which the malcontents and irreconcilables, whom Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law have undertaken to lead, are composed.

DAY BY DAY.

Yesterday H. R. H. the Prince of Wales celebrated his nineteenth birthday. The Prince has already taken a prominent part in public life and has won the affection of the public. His Royal Highness was born at White Lodge, Sheen, in 1894. Yesterday in Bombay all Government offices and Government ships in the harbour flew the Union Jack in honour of the event.

Sir Stephen Finney, junior member of the Railway Board, will retire from the service almost immediately and Mr. Walter Wood, the senior member, completes his extended tenure in September.

The Government of India are considering the question of amending the Transfer of Property Act.

Dr. Stanley Reed has intimated to the Government of India that he will be unable to proceed Home to appear before the Royal Commission in August. He may yet do so in the autumn and may go home with Sir James Weston.

Major Glen Lister, I.M.S. of Parel Laboratory, has been selected to represent the Government of India at the International Medical Congress to be held in London during August. Sir Pardey-Lukis, who is now in London, will also be present.

Mr. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India, returns to Simla on the completion of his sixty days' leave and rejoins his appointment, and Mr. Grunning will revert to the Province of Behar and Orissa.

No news has yet been received from the Secretary of State about the organization of the Audit Department of the Government of India. This scheme provides for the creation of an Auditor General and the appointment of a Controller of Currency, who will devote his entire attention to Currency, Banking and other high financial matters.

Mr. L. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India, Educational Department, will complete his tenure in the autumn and will proceed home on leave.

The three gentlemen whose appointment as University lecturers in Calcutta have been cancelled by His Excellency the Viceroy, who is the Chancellor of the Calcutta University, are all barristers. Dr. Suharwady and Mr. Rasul took a prominent part in raising subscriptions for the Turkish war fund and are both prominent members of the Moslem League which recently declared for colonial self-government, and Mr. Rasul has long been identified with the Bengal political leaders. Mr. Jayaswal is a Punjabi practising at the Calcutta Bar, and does not appear to have taken a public part in any political movement. According to the "Bengalee", "he is a scholar buried among his books, breathing nothing but 'the atmosphere of pure study' which the Government of India is so anxious to create." The Government of India's decision has, we hear, given much offence not only to the University, but also to the Bengal Government, for it amounts to the rejection of the University's recommendation supported by no less an authority than Lord Carmichael, who is the Rector of the University.

A fact which is brought to mind by each successive monsoon in Bombay is that, although the majority of owners of licensed gharries in Bombay provide for the protection of their fares by fitting up their vehicles with tarpaulin and aprons, no provision whatever seems to be made for the unfortunate drivers and their horses. In fine weather these men wear a distinctive and adequate uniform, but in the rainy season it is rare to see one with a waterproof covering. An amusing array of antiquated overcoats appears, the military coat being most in favour whilst the head-gear ranges from the military peaked cap to the most sporting of tweed hats and caps, the badge of Islam, usually adopted, being temporarily discarded. The horses are seldom provided with back-cloths. The hack driver and his horse work excessively long hours even in good weather conditions, but when in the monsoon one sees both driver and man, soaked to the skin, waiting in the rain on the rank or for a fare, one wonders how many succumb to exposure every rainy season for want of a trifling humanitarian expenditure.

The rain which ceased to fall at about ten o'clock on Sunday night recommenced early on Monday morning and continued throughout the day in a steady drizzle rendering conditions anything but pleasant for people whose work took them out of doors, and permeating the interiors of offices and houses with a dampness conveyed by a chilly breeze which is highly conducive to colds and rheumatism. Up to eight o'clock yesterday morning the fall for the preceding twenty-four hours was 2.80 inches. This brings the total rainfall from June 1 up to 9.98 inches.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Monday morning there were five attacks of plague and five deaths from the same cause reported in Bombay City out of a total mortality of 71. The mortality for the corresponding period of the preceding year was 118 and that of the year before 76. Two attacks of plague were reported from Mandvi and one each from the Fort, Dongri, Khumbarwada. There were no cases of small-pox nor of cholera reported. Out of 998 rats caught during the same period, thirteen were found to be plague-infected.

LORD PENTLAND'S INDISPOSITION.

H. E.'s TOUR POSTPONED.

OOTACAMUND, June 23.

The following press communique has been issued this morning under date 21st:—

His Excellency the Governor is laid up with a severe chill and cannot at present be certain of being able to fulfil his immediate engagements and particularly those of his projected tour in Salem, Anantapur and Bellary Districts. He has, therefore, most reluctantly decided that the postponement of his tour till a later date is unavoidable. His Excellency deeply regrets the inconvenience which this postponement must involve to those who have been preparing to receive him in the several towns and districts to be visited.

BURMA BANK CASE.

ACCUSED WILL APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

RANGOON, June 23.

Three of the accused in the Bank of Burma case now intend appealing to the Privy Council against the decision of the Full Bench of the Chief Court dismissing their applications to revise the findings of the Sessions Judge on the points of alleged misdirection.

BALKAN QUARREL.

AN ACUTE SITUATION.

SERVIA'S REJECTION OF PROPOSALS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, June 22.

The semi-official journal "Bulgaria" declares that Servia's rejection of Bulgaria's proposals brings the diplomatic negotiations to a close. The task now remains to find more efficacious means for settlement of the differences.

BELGRADE, June 22.

It was Bulgaria's conditions of the 18th instant that Servia rejected yesterday.

The Servian Minister at the same time again urged unconditional acceptance of the Servian proposals of the 12th instant. He declared that demobilization was the only means of avoiding an armed conflict and added that Servia was willing to accept arbitration but not on the basis of the agreement made before the war.

SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

BELGRADE, June 23.

The Cabinet has again resigned.

SERVIAN MINISTER LEAVES SOFIA.

SOFIA, June 22.

The Servian Minister has left.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

QUEEN PUTS OFF VISIT TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 23.

The Queen, at the last moment, has deferred her proposed departure for Germany owing to the bad turn which affairs in the Balkans have taken. Her Majesty is now occupied in the re-establishment of war hospitals which were organised under her patronage.

THE KING'S RETURN.

The King returned to Salonika last night.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

COMMANDANT OF TROOPS ASSASSINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BASRA, June 22.

A band of Arabs assassinated a commandant of troops here when landing on the night of the 20th instant.

FLYING ACCIDENT.

AVIATORS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, June 22.

At the international flying meeting at Aspern to-day two aeroplanes collided at a height of 120 feet. Both were smashed. Two aviators were seriously injured while another sustained slight injuries.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

STATE GRANTS FOR RELIGION TO BE ABOLISHED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LISBON, June 22.

The Minister for the Colonies is proposing gradual reductions in State grants for religion in Portuguese India until they are completely abolished. The savings thus effected will go directly into the Lisbon treasury.

THE BOTHA BILL.

STRONGLY CONDEMNED IN MADRAS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

MADRAS, June 23.

Commenting on the South African Immigrants' Regulation Act, the "Hindu" says. Almost all the principal features objected to as most reactionary still remain there. Mr. Harcourt derived some consolation from the fact that the racial bar had been removed. He ought to have been grievously misinformed about the actual condition of affairs. It is still there and the provincial bar has also not been removed. If that is so, it is difficult to understand how Ministers have advised His Majesty to give the Royal assent to a measure which has most flagrantly violated the right conceded by the Imperial Government of Indians to claim racial equality. Another very vexatious provision denying the right of domicle to ex-indentured Indians is maintained, and the immense harm it would result in needs no description here. The marriage difficulty has not been solved. In fact, this outrage devised by the authorities has more than anything else roused righteous indignation everywhere.

TRIAL OF ASSASSINS.

SHEFKET PASHA'S MURDER.

TWENTY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.

The Court-Martial has sentenced to death twenty persons alleged to have been accomplices in the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha.

SIR GUY WILSON.

FAREWELL DINNER AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The farewell dinner to-night at Viceregal Lodge which the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave in honour of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson was a brilliant function. All the high Civil and Military officials of the Government of India were present, including the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and the United Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Covers were laid for sixty-two people, whom the Viceroy's band, under the guidance of Herr Bachner, enlivened with choice music.

Besides the House Party which included the Hon. Sir James Meston, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Forbes and Rev. C. F. Andrews, there were present the Hon. Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lady O'Dwyer, Lady Creagh, Sir Harcourt Butler and Lady Butler, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir Reginald Craddock and Lady Craddock, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry MacMahon and Lady MacMahon, Sir William Vincent and Lady Vincent, Mr. W. H. Michael and Mrs. Michael, Major-General W. R. Birdwood and Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. J. B. Brunyate and Mrs. Brunyate, Mr. W. H. Wood, Member, Railway Board, and Mrs. Wood, Mr. J. F. Ginning, I.C.S., Major-General M. E. Bunbury, C.B., and Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S., Mr. R. A. Mant and Mrs. Mant, Mr. S. W. Gracey and Mrs. Gracey, Col. D. W. Marlow, Lady DuBoulay and Miss Howell, Col. J. Maen Walter and Mrs. Walter, Mr. M. Walter and Mrs. Walter, Mr. Yeath, Mr. V. O. Scott O'Connor, Mr. H. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. F. W. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. E. M. Cook and Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Lawless Hepper.

In proposing the health of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at the farewell dinner the Viceroy referred in appreciative terms to the personal secrifice he was making in retiring before his term of office expired in order to enable his successor to get well into the saddle before the strenuous work of preparing the Budget begins. His Excellency said Sir Guy had held his high and honourable post to the general satisfaction. It was a difficult post, as it required proficiency in the art of saying "no" with the least possible friction. The cerberus of the Finance Department had never been lulled to sleep but Sir Guy had never had a reasonable case put before him without giving it a sympathetic consideration. His Excellency referred to the general success which had attended Sir Guy's financial administration and with reference to the time when he was himself recently incapacitated. He said that "Sir Guy as a senior member of my Council and vice-president of my Legislative Council did not fail me but worked hard that affairs should go on as smoothly as though nothing had happened. For this I am grateful and appreciative." The Viceroy concluded by saying that he was personally losing a true friend and a most loyal and helpful colleague and that Sir Guy could carry away the good wishes of all in his retirement.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson thanked the Viceroy for his kind words and feelingly acknowledged the many acts of kindness he had received at the hands of His Excellency.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, June 22.

The P. and O. Himalaya left at 3 p.m. to-day for Bombay with the outward mails of the 13th instant.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

CASE AGAINST GUARD.

TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER COURT.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

AKOLA, June 23.

The hearing of the case against Guard Bezonji, in connection with the Boregaon Collision Case, who is charged with endangering the safety of passengers, was taken up to-day by Major Plowden. Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of the Railway Police, prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Cama.

It was explained to the accused that as the Court had taken cognisance of the case against him, under section 190 (C) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, accused is entitled under section 191 of the same act to have the case transferred to some other magistrate. Counsel for the accused asked that the case be transferred to the Sessions and, if this request be not granted, to the Court of another magistrate. The magistrate has therefore transferred this for disposal to the court of Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate.

Mr. James has been accordingly directed to produce the accused before Mr. Slaney to-day and take the magistrate's orders for final disposal.

AKOLA, June 23.

The case of the guard Bezonji transferred to the Court of Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, by Major Plowden this morning came up for hearing in the afternoon.

The first witness who was examined for the prosecution was Mr. Barton. He said:—The disaster happened on the 30th April at 5 a.m. I was in charge of the District on the day of the accident. I got the message of the accident from the special assistant guard. The message said "256 Up and 322 Up goods had collided and line blocked and few passengers injured." I was at Bhusawal when I received the message. I went down to Boregaon at eight o'clock in the morning and reached Boregaon at thirteen o'clock. I saw the wreckage of the two trains. A joint enquiry was held in this connection. This joint enquiry came on the 3rd May. I was a member of the joint enquiry.

The Magistrate:—Mr. James, what are the rules for protecting trains?

Witness:—The rules are given in this book (the book was produced by the witness). This book is called "Working instructions." The equipment of a guard working a train is contained in rule 68. The article includes a supply of detonators.

DISTRICT ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Steedman was the next witness examined. In his evidence, he stated:—I am in charge of Nagpur and Bhusawal districts. I am the District Engineer. I am in charge of the line at Bhusawal. I have been as such since March last. I got information about two in the afternoon about the accident. I was also a member of the joint enquiry held at Bhusawal. The district between Katepurna and Boregaon is 5 miles, 27 chains, 55 links, 6 or 5 miles, 605 yards. The accident occurred about 75 feet from the 375th mile post Bombay side. The distance between Katepurna booking office and the scene of occurrence is 4¾ miles and between Boregaon booking office 4,417 feet. The distance from Boregaon booking office to the outer signal on Boregaon station Katepurna side is 1,157 feet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cama, the witness said:—I calculated the distances to be about 23 feet from the scene of disaster where the engine was lying on the Nagpur side. This point has been taken as the nearest point of the accident as the point of accident could not be ascertained. I saw much debris on the Nagpur side of the engine.

Atmaram, Assistant Station-Master, Katepurna, in his examination-in-chief said:—I was on duty in Katepurna station on 30th April from twelve midnight to twelve noon. 322 goods train arrived at 3-52 in the morning. I got the line clear signal from Boregaon station for 322 Up goods I handed over the ball token to guard Bezonji 322. Up goods left Katepurna for Boregaon at 4-5 in the morning. I made the time entry in the Block Book. 356 Up train arrived at Katepurna at 4-52 a.m. I got the line clear from Boregaon for 356 Up. I blocked the line and obtained the ball token No. 7. I gave ball token No. 7 to guard O'Neill to hand over to the driver. I have entered the time in the register book.

GUARD THROWN OUT OF TRAIN.

Guard O'Neill was the next witness examined. In his statement, he said he was a guard and had 23 years service on the G. I. P. Railway. He was the guard of 356 Passenger. He took charge of the train at Badnera station. The 356 Up was timed to leave Badnera at 2-50 in the morning but left at 3-10 a.m. and arrived near Boregaon at 4-52. The Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, blocked the line in my presence to Boregaon and took the ball token. He signed the Block Book. The number of ball token was No. 7, Assistant Station-Master handed over the ball token to him and he in turn handed it to a porter to be given to the driver of the train. The driver's name is O'Connor. 356 Up train reached Boregaon at 4-52 a.m. The scheduled time for the train to run is 11 minutes. Between Katepurna and Boregaon, his trains ran into 322 Up goods near Boregaon outer signal. He was looking out of the brake van for the signal when he was knocked back and was afterwards thrown out. The collision occurred at 5-8 in the morning. He remembered it well. When he got up after being stunned he looked at his watch and saw it was 5-20. He is not sure if it was 5-8 when the accident occurred. When he regained consciousness it was dark. He could not see the arms of the telegraph, but saw a green light. His attention was drawn to it by the driver.

"AMRITA" CONTEMPT CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The hearing of the motion for Contempt of Court against the printer of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" was resumed before a special bench of the High Court to-day.

Mr. Chuckeroutty, continuing his address, read two of the articles, one of which said that the judgment of the High Court would carry public confidence, whereas the judgment of a mofussil Magistrate would not.

Chief Justice: Is there not a comparison between the two courts, one of which is not in existence?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Yes, it is a suggestion made on a confusion of ideas and misinformation as to ignorance of law?

Mr. Justice Stephen:—Throughout all these articles, the writer displays his ignorance of law?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Yes,

Chief Justice: He is ignorant both as to the tribunal which will try it and the conditions under which it would come to the High Court. It cannot come to the High Court at the instance of Government because the Government would prefer it or because the party would prefer it. It can only come to the High Court if Government came to the conclusion that it was necessary in the interests of peace and order.

Mr. Chuckerbutty:—Yes.

Proceeding, he said, that to constitute contempt, the intention of the writer either expressed or which can be gathered from words he used must be to prejudice the person being tried.

Concluding his argument Mr. Chuckerbutty said:—It was abundantly clear that the printer said that he was not cognisant of these articles but he was legally responsible. Under the circumstances, I submit that even if these articles are offensive in the sense that they are likely to be considered under the summary jurisdiction of your Lordship's court, the printer is not the person in whose presence they ought to be considered at all, specially after the attempt to go against the Editor and Manager had proved abortive.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION.

The Advocate-General, in reply, said that in the public interest there was very great gravity and reality in them. As to alleged innocence of the printer, he said, these proceedings were in vindication of public justice, with the object that pending legal proceedings in courts should proceed without interference which the law prohibited. If he was innocent he should have offered at the earliest opportunity an unqualified and unreserved apology. Instead, however, he asked Their Lordships opinion that these articles were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Chief Justice:—It is your case that the articles merit imprisonment?

Advocate-General:—That is essentially matter for Your Lordship's judgment. This, I do submit that taking the whole of the articles together, giving them their plain and obvious meaning, reading nothing into them and abstracting nothing from them, I ask your Lordships to say that they are of an extremely serious and grave nature and do tend according to the authorities to obstruct the due administration of justice.

Chief Justice:—They would merit imprisonment or fine or both?

Advocate-General:—On the authorities, lesser offences have been so visited with these penalties. In this case Government have in no sense come before you as prosecutors but in vindication of public interest and justice.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

A KARACHI MEMORIAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, June 23.

The Trustees of the Karachi Port Trust have decided to erect, at a cost of about £500, an obelisk of Scotch red granite, 15 feet high and four feet square, at the base, in a single piece of stone, as a memorial of Sir Charles Napier.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY

THE DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 23.

The deputation in connection with the men locked out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has left for Ootacamund to interview the Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras. The result will be known tomorrow. If it is unsatisfactory another strike will be announced and if the second strike fails, a third and a fourth will be called until every man locked out has been unconditionally reinstated.

DISMISSED MEN REINSTATED.

A HARDINGE DAY CONCESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADAS, June 23.

As a concession on the occasion of the Viceroy's birthday, the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has issued orders reappointing the employees who lost their appointments on that line in the recent strike.

In this connection, Mr. A. R. Anderson writes to the "Madras Mail" as follows:—"I have to-day (22nd June) returned from Hubli, the largest centre on our metre-gauge section, which I visited in order to be present at the treat given to the children attending the Railway school there in honour of the Viceroy's birthday and also at the large and most successful social gathering of all classes held the same evening at the Railway Institute. During my return journey to Madras I could not but contrast the joy of these gatherings with the many painful interviews I so recently had in Madras. Though I am unable to recognize that the men who lost their appointments have anyone but themselves to blame for the position they now find themselves in, their families, many of them large ones, are wholly innocent and are certain to be principal sufferers from the misguided action of those who ought to be their bread-winners. Any renewed outbreak could not fail to add to the distress already caused and largely augment the number of children who will suffer. For the sake of children, therefore, and in order that they may be enabled to partake in some measure of the happiness which has been the lot of so many other in honouring the birthday of His Excellency the Viceroy, instructions have been given to offer re-employment to the major number of the men who have recently lost their appointments. The men will, I hope, recognize that it is to their children they owe their re-engagement and will be careful not to again do anything to jeopardize the welfare of their families by giving heed to wrongful advice."

SIMLA CATHOLIC CLUB.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The Catholic Club at Simla was "At Home" at the Grand Hotel on Saturday afternoon to meet H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It was a matter of regret that Lady O'Dwyer and His Grace the Archbishop were unable to attend. The majority of the members of the Club with their wives and families were present.

The band of the Leinsters which was engaged for the occasion played a pretty selection of Irish airs. Captain Duffy arranged a programme of music in which the following took part: Mrs. C. H. Martin, Mrs. C. H. Pereira and Messrs. W. Chambers and E. Clarke. The songs were exceedingly well sung.

Before the conclusion of the meeting the committee of the Club were introduced by the Rev. Father Paschal to His Honour who expressed a cordial hope that the Club would continue to flourish. The Club only came into existence eighteen months ago and is full of vitality and clearly fills a gap in the social life of the station. The members have now risen to 107.

VOLUNTEER NIGHT MARCH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, June 23.

On the idea that the introduction of aviation into military tactics will compel armies to march at night to conceal their movements, the Sind Volunteer Rifles did a night march and were on the move from about 10 p.m. till 1 p.m. They finished by charging the golf house.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

COMING CONFERENCE AT BENARES.

FUTURE OF HINDU COLLEGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The recent communication of Sir Harcourt Butler to the Maharajah of Durbhanga has roused great enthusiasm among the workers of the Hindu University, and fresh appeals have been made to the donors requesting them to make payments without delay.

A Conference will be held at Benares on the 20th July which will be attended by the Maharajah of Durbhanga, Dr. Sundar Lall, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya and others. Careful inspection will be made of the two sites which have been proposed for the University and which are both on the banks of the Ganges.

The future of the Central Hindu College in its relation to the Hindu University will also be discussed.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEMBERS.

RULE TO SET ASIDE ELECTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. C. R. Das applied on behalf of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu for a rule calling upon the Hon. Maharaja of Nashipur and the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee to show cause why they should not be restrained from exercising the powers and functions as non-official Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. Das said that this was a suit for a declaration that the election which was held on the 14th February last was void and invalid and for an injunction upon the defendants. Under the rules all members who are elected as non-official Additional Members of His Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council in Bengal are to elect two members to the Viceroy's Council. At the election two members who voted had not taken the oath which was necessary to take under Regulation 7, framed under the Indian Council Act.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Can the Court interfere in this matter?

Mr. Das: This is one of the questions which will be raised by the other side.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: What does the Imperial Statute say?

Mr. Das referred to the Statute 9 of Edward VII, Chapter 4.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: It is not ousting the jurisdiction of the Civil Court.

Mr. Das: Nothing at all.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Is there any other Section?

Mr. Das: That is the only act.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: It is a matter of public interest.

The rule was issued returnable in a fortnight.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the appointment for another year of the seventh temporary Additional Judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

PUNJAB EXTENSION REORGANISATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The question of the reorganisation of the Punjab Executive Service is now engaging the attention of the Government of India and the Punjab Government.

It may be remembered that complaint was made before the Royal Public Service Commission by official witnesses of the Punjab about the serious block in the promotion in the service. The scheme of reorganisation has yet to be matured for the acceptance of the Secretary of State.

The spade work in connection with the building of the New Capital at Delhi is going apace. Mr. H. T. Keeling, Chief Engineer, who will shortly visit Simla, will discuss with the Government of India many questions of details. Mr. Hailey is also about to visit Simla in connection with the work of the new capital city.

BARISAL TRIAL.

A PLEADER'S EVIDENCE.

BOYS TAUGHT TO SACRIFICE ALL FOR COUNTRY.

HOUSE BURGLARIES FOR FIRE ARMS.

VOWS IN A TEMPLE.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

BARISAL, June 23.

Mr. Nelson, Additional Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case.

Mr. Sham Charan Dutt, pleader, further examined, said:—In his statement to me Rajani, said: "In the beginning of *Pous* last, Upen asked me whether I can sacrifice myself for the mother-country. I said what service can I render to the mother country. On that Upen said, 'Are you willing to join a society which might exist for the protection of religion and bettering the condition of the people.' Upen also asked me, 'If necessary, are you prepared to sacrifice your life.' I said: 'If there is such a society I can sacrifice my life.' The next day Fegu Rai, alias, Jatin, alias Upendra, asked whether there were any religious society and social dissensions in my village. I replied and he went away. I understood that Jatin asked me those questions with a view to ascertain whether I loved my country. The next day Upen took me to Mansa temple, with a copy of 'Geeta,' some 'Tulsi' leaves, two copper coins and forms of vows. He made me touch those things and asked me to take vows which I did. After that I promised that I would never indulge in luxury nor smoke cigar or cigarette. I would never touch wine and never be idle. I would lie on a hard bed and would never shirk duty. At times Jatin used to come and advise me and one day he took me to Shompur. Jatin also asked me to go to Kalaskati village and enquire about the volunteers during the Swadeshi agitation. During this enquiry, I came to know the names of the members of the Barisal Samity. In Falgoon last, Jatin asked me to bring a gun and cartrigdes from the house of Janaki Pal, father of Upen Pal. I wanted the gun from Upen who refused to give it to me. Jatin said that the Samity members would take away the gun any way sometime. One day he told me that that night he would take away Janaki Pal's gun. That very night Janaki Pal's house was burgled but they could not take the gun. I then went to Benares and on my return I came to know that there was a dacoity at Janaki's house and that the dacoits had taken away the gun.

Some days after that Jatin asked me to accompany him to North Shahajpur. I, Jatin and others came to Barisal.

In his statement to witness, Rajani decribed in detail the dacioty committed in the house of Muniruddin of Kakuria."

A "MARRIAGE" INVITE.

After the reading of the statement, Sham Charun stated some days after that Rajani received a letter from Jatin in which the latter stated that on a particular day he would be married and asked Rajani to come to his house on that particular day. Rajani went there on that day and found that it was not a marriage but an invitation which was for commiting another dacoity.

The statement next contained a detailed account of the dacoity committed in the house of the village of Birangal. After reading this statement witness identified the two accused.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Before the Court rose for lunch, the defence pleader enquired as to what report, if any, the Jail Superintendent had submitted on the petition regarding the removal of the accused to separate cells.

Mr. Gupta said that he had seen the report. The Jail Superintendent, Mr. Nixon, in that report said that they were placed there under orders of the District Magistrate.

Counsel submitted that it was not stated as to why they had been removed there and it was desirable, in the interest of both the sides, Mr. Nixon should further enquire as to the circumstances under which the District Magistrate came to pass such an order.

Mr. Gupta also suggested that the

(*Continued on page 6.*)

BARISAL TRIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

petition might be sent to the District Magistrate for such observations as he might think fit.

The defence pleader agreed to this.

A MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jamani Mohun Das, Additional Magistrate of Midnapore, examined said:—I was the Additional Magistrate of Dacca for some time. Before I came to Dacca, I was at Mymensingh. On 26th November, I was at Mymensingh. On that day I got a telegram from my son Satyendra Mohun Das saying that my wife was seriously ill, and asking me to come to Dacca. I wired back enquiring after the nature of the disease and wanted to know whether my presence was absolutely necessary. I got a reply at ten o'clock in the night saying that my presence was urgently required. I left Mymensingh the following morning and reached home in the afternoon. I met my wife who was taking her usual meals and I was very much annoyed. Later on, my wife told me that my son Girindra Mohan Das, instead of going to the college on the previous day, remained closed in the outer-room with two strangers. She and my servant told me that they heard a peculiar sound proceeding from that room. The tendencies of Girindra were of a suspicious nature and that he used to talk of self-sacrifice. My wife told me that these things raise suspicion in her mind and she wanted me to come and control Girindra. After some time, I went into the room that was exclusively in his occupation. Girindra was in that room. I enquired about the names of the men who had come to our house on the previous day. He told me that Romesh and Tarapada Ganguli came to him with three books "Dharmatatva," Mazinni and Garibaldi and discussed on them. Girindra further said that they closed the door to avoid disturbance. I was not satisfied with the explanation and was making further inquiries when my wife made over a small cardboard box inside which there was a key which fitted the padlock of Girindra's trunk. I tried to open it, but I could not open the lock attached to the box. I sent for Giriindra. When he came I asked for the key, but Girindra went away saying he was going to bring it but as he did not return for some time I came down and found that he had gone out. I sent my servant and my son, Satyendra, to fetch him. My wife told me that if the contents of Girindra's box were not returned, Girindra would be shot and that there were some people outside the compound. Hearing this I came down with a light and followed the men who had come to take the box and who in the meantime disappeared. Returning home I found my wife and children crying.

CARTRIDGES AND SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS.

Continuing Mr. Jamini Mohun Das said:—After sometime one man was brought before me under arrest. My nephew told me that he was the friend of Girindra. I took him inside a room and kept him in the custody of two men. I sent a man to fetch the police. I went up and met Girindra and told him. "If you have any respect for me as your father tell me what you have in your box." He said there were cartridges, Samity documents and seditious pamphlets. Girindra refused to speak the truth as he said he had taken a vow. After some persuasion, Girindra told me that about six months ago he was introduced to certain men including one Romesh Acharya who gave them religious instructions on the river side. After that he was taken to the Shambag Kalibari and in the presence of Kalichuran Chakerbutty he was made to take the vow. As regards the things in his box, Girindra said he got these things from Romesh and Madan. Regarding the previous day's incident, Girindra said that Romesh and Calichuran came to our house and cleaned two revolvers. On hearing this, I asked a man to go to the house of Mr. Birley, District Magistrate of Dacca, and request him to come to my house. The man did not go to Mr. Birley and after some time returned and told me to consider over the matter. I insisted on his going to Mr. Birley, but instead of going there that man informed the two Deputy Magistrates both of whom came to my house. I told them everything about the contents of the box. I asked one of them to inform Mr. Birley I was told that Mr. Birley would come in the morning. I remained the whole night in Girindra's room guarding the trunk. I wanted to have the box opened by a Magistrate. Next morning, the Assistant Police Superintendent of Dacca, the Additional Superintendent of Police and other police officers came. I handed over the keys to them and they opened the box. Just at that moment Mr. Cowen, Additional Magistrate of Dacca, came and recorded my statement and also that of Girindra. After that, both Girindra and Madan who was arrested on the previous night, were removed. While at Dacca, I tried the case in which Troilokyanath-alias-Kalichuran Chuckerbutty was accused who made a written statement before me. Girindra also made a confession on 4th January before Mr. Seaton, when he came to examine my wife.

The Raja of Mahmoodabad, at the request of the local Mohamedans, recently visited Cawnpore to inspect the mosque in Machhli Bazar, a small portion of which the local authorities propose to acquire for the new sanitary road. The Raja Saheb after inspecting the Mosque had an interview with the District Magistrate. Various Moslem Associations have protested against the proposed acquisition and the matter has been taken up by nearly every Moslem paper in India.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TRAMWAY MATTERS DISCUSSED.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ELECTIONS.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. A. M. Tod, being in the chair.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner submitting proposals for the removal of the existing tramway sidings at certain other places in the Fort. The letter has already been published. The Commissioner had stated that it was undesirable to keep the siding in front of the Museum with the wire net-work in front of the building which was intended to commemorate the visit of the King as Prince of Wales to India and also because of the inconvenience to the heavy traffic coming down the Esplanade Road, towards the Apollo Bunder and Colaba from the tram cars running at right angles from the siding. The Commissioner then went on to say:—

"It may be stated that there is no objection to the Tramway Company's proposal to erect a siding in Customs House Road and also slightly to lengthen the siding in front of the Army and Navy Stores. In neither place will this, cause any appreciably increased interference with traffic. As regards the proposed siding in Esplanade Road, an alternative to that suggested by the Managing Director is one just north of the Flora Fountain at the beginning of Hornby Road. Both sites have their drawbacks. The first site though located at a very broad portion of the road, also covers the ground of very heavy streams of traffic. These streams are in fact in need of some division; but tram cars standing therein might be thought to be too much of an obstacle. The siding would also displace a convenient and long standing Victoria Carriage Stand and a recently established Motor Carriage Stand. These could be placed elsewhere but perhaps with some loss of convenience. The second site north of the Flora Fountain is at a somewhat narrower part of the road. But traffic though still heavy runs here in more defined lines. The objection to this site however would be that it would not serve a very large tram-going population between Church Gate and Secretariat and it would still be necessary to run a heavy tram service as far as the Secretariat and therefore to keep more cars in front of the Army and Navy Stores. In neither case, however, can the objections to the siding be said to be so serious as to preclude their being placed there and perhaps the second site suggested by the Tramway Company is the least open to criticism.

QUESTION OF COST.

The most difficult point, however, is as regards the apportionment of the cost. The Tramway Company state that to remove the siding will cost them considerably more than the Rs. 30,000 which they ask. They have not submitted any figures to prove this and the statement will require to be substantiated. Assuming however that it is correct, it is difficult to expect the Tramway Company to go to any great expense in the matter. Their traffic arrangement will undoubtedly benefit to some extent. On the other hand, however, they were given the right of erecting the present siding without any conditions and they cannot be made to move from it if they do not wish to. The Trustees of the Museum have not got any funds to spare and even if they had it would scarcely be a justifiable use of the money subscribed for the erection of the Museum, notwithstanding the improvement to the appearance of the Museum that would result. I venture to think that the Municipality should be prepared to make a considerable contribution towards the expenses. In the first place the location of the siding at this point was a mistake as it might have been foreseen at that time, that the appearance of a fine memorial building on the most prominent site in Bombay would thereby be impaired. Secondly the sidings are too close to the pavement and some convenience to traffic will result from their removal and the creation of sidings parallel and not at right angles to the stream of traffic would undoubtedly be a convenience. Thirdly, since the siding was constructed the value of the Museum site has been enhanced by the erection of the statue of the King-Emperor upon it and it seems the more desirable to improve the surroundings in general of the site.

The expenses to the Municipality in addition to the sum that will have to be paid to the Tramway Company would be Rs. 2,450 for reinstating the roadway and removing the cabstands and Rs. 1,000 for drainage connections. It would also be advisable to take the opportunity of diverting a portion of the 8in. water main which now runs close to the tramway track in Custom House Road so as to be clear of the siding. The cost of this would be Rs. 1,660. The total would be Rs. 5,110.

For the reasons I have given above, I would suggest that the Municipality should be prepared, if, as I understand, the Trustees are unable to contribute, to bear the cost of the removal of the sidings as represented by the sum which may be found to be fair to pay to the Tramway Company in addition to the incidental expenses which I have mentioned. These amounts can be met from Surplus Cash Balance. I have the honour therefore to request that the Corporation will take the matter into their ways Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be referred to the Tramway's Committe.

The proposition having been seconded was carried without any discussion.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta a letter from the Commissioner forwarding for approval of the Corporation a set of amended transfer regulations which the Tramway Company proposed to issue was referred to the Tramways Committee. In forwarding the amended regulations, the Managing Engineer of the Company stated in the course of his letter as follows:—

IMPROVEMENT IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Consideration was then given to the letter from the Commissioner suggesting certain improvements in the law and procedure of Municipal elections. The letter has already been published in these columns.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the letter be referred to the Committee appointed to consider the same question. In doing so, Sir Ibrahim said the Commissioner had presented a most valuable report and it needed very careful consideration by the Committee. He remarked that his anxiety was whether it would not be extremely difficult for the proposed amendments to be got through in the Legislative Council before the next election, but he hoped that to make sufficient improvements the President would call an early meeting to enable them to send their proposals in time to the legislature before the ensuing election.

The proposition having been seconded, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was glad to see that the Commissioner took such an anxious interest in their election. He, however, wished to draw the attention of members to two points. One was regarding the revising officer. The Chief Judge had remarked that a revising officer should be appointed but the Commissioner was of a contrary opinion. Now there were strong reasons why the revising officer should not be the Municipal Commissioner. He wished to mention that he was not making any personal reflection, but he said so because of the story that the Municipal Commissioner was largely interested in the elections, though he might be thoroughly impartial; for, after all, they were human beings and would unconsciously lean to the side of those who they might expect would vote with them. He did not say it was a fact but there was an unbrushable impression that that was so. The revising officer, the speaker said, must be like Caesar's wife—above suspicion—and they must, therefore, have an independent officer.

His second point was regarding the fagot votes. That he said was a practice not unknown in England and it was very difficult to prevent it. He was not inclined to remove that practice until it was shown from figures that there was a large number of such votes. Speaking on the Commissioner's remarks regarding graduates' votes, Sir Pherozeshah said that it would be disastrous to entertain the idea of abolishing that body of voters, who, he said, should be enlightened and educated.

Replying to Sir Pherozeshah's remarks, the Commissioner said that no Commissioner, however, intimately he might be acquainted with the citizens would know months before the election how a man would vote. His chief objection to a revising officer was the expense. Regarding graduates he said that they had a very little stake in the city and that was the chief objection against them.

Sir Ibrahim in reply said he was against associating graduates with rate-payers and remarked that more seats might be allotted to the University.

The proposition was then carried.

TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Consideration was next given to the report which has already appeared in the "Chronicle" from the Commissioner on the question of levying a tax on the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in the city.

Dr. Master moved that the report be referred for consideration to a Committee named at the meeting.

"These Regulations have been drafted partly to deal with the necessary variation consequent upon the recent abolition of the Zone System, and partly to remove as far as possible all ambiguity with regard to the changes of car we allow. The new feature introduced in the Draft Regulations now put forward is the complete set of Transfer Tables which show exactly what changes are allowed in any combination of Transfers. As pointed out by our managing director in his letter No. 7212 of 26th November, 1909, it is incompatible with a uniform 1 anna fare that passengers proceeding from one extremity of the city to the other should be allowed to change cars wherever and as often as they like, but in drawing up the Transfer Tables in question we have been actuated by a desire to give all reasonable facilities to our passengers, consistent with the prevention of fraud and abuse. We venture to think that the control of our Transfer System by means of a definite set of Transfer Tables instead of by Transfer Rules, which we have always found to be open to misinterpretation both by the Public and by our Staff, will appeal strongly to the Corporation, and I therefore put them forward with full confidence that the proposal will meet with early approval."

After the proposition had been seconded, Sir Pherozeshah said he wanted to maintain that the Insurance Companies should be taxed. He said that he was one of those who supported the alteration in the old law under which the companies were taxed. When the bill of 1887 had come up before the Council, he was a member of that body and he had joined in the effort to abolish it with a vain attempt to encourage people to go in for Insurance, as it was believed that the Companies would reduce their rates. As things had turned out, and the last twenty-five years had convinced him that they were absolutely and utterly wrong in their belief. As the Insurance Companies had not reduced their rates a large number had not insured their houses and the only solution now was to revert to the old system and tax the Insurance Companies as was done all over the world.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said the Insurance Companies were not philanthrophic institutions but were commercial bodies and had to consult the interests of their shareholders. The question of reduction of rates depended on the business done. Besides there was only one city in the British Empire and that was Manchester that taxed the Insurance Companies.

The proposition was then carried.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

QUESTION OF STACKING AREAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, June 23.

The question whether the Karachi Port Trustees are called upon to provide stacking areas for small merchants as well as for big merchants has been raised by the Karachi Chamber of Indian Merchants whose chairman lately wrote to the Port Trust stating that his Committee is of opinion that the Board's decision to divide the area of the whole produce yard into plots of 4,000 square yards each puts a very large number of firms altogether in an awkward position, in that they have either to accept a plot larger than what their requirements demand or to go without it and that, on the other hand, the division proposed by his Committee and originally decided on by the Board of Trustees would meet the needs of all, and adding that his Committee requests that in view of the important nature of the case the Board would see its way to reconsider the resolution and decide on a lay-out tending greatly to the convenience and requirements of local merchants. The Port Trust adopted the following resolution:—The Chairman, Indian Merchants Chamber, is to be informed that the Board regret they are unable to alter the lay-out of the yard already decided upon, as to do so would greatly increase the cost, reduce the area and make the 2,000 square yard plinths asked for too narrow to be properly workable.

HOTEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The following were the arrivals and departures at the principal Bombay hotels on Sunday and Monday morning:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL: Arrivals: Messrs. Edward Houchins, P. C. H. Padfield, L. B. Tanen, M. Rendel, R. S. Dudley, A. Jackson, P. Lander and and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Willis. Departures: Major Brown, Major and Mrs. H. Alexander and Mr. F. Gauntlett.

MAJESTIC HOTEL: Arrivals: Messrs. R. S. MacIrer and J. W. Hillier, Departures: Mr. J. C. Curtiss.

APOLLO HOTEL: Arrivals: Lt-Col. and Mrs. B. Naith.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL: Arrivals: Messrs. H. Sinclair, H. Eubell, H. Stanley, M. Mathias, J. Johnson, D. Jones and Miss M. Poole. Departures: Capt. Rush.

According to the present plan, Mr. Dudley, B. Myers, the President of the European Defence Association, will be leaving Simla on tour on the 29th Instant and as the interests of the Association will take him first to Karachi he hopes to arrive here on the 1st July.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces, arrived at Simla yesterday and is staying at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

"A FETE AT VERSAILLES."

THE QUEEN AT THE ALBERT HALL.

SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

There is every reason to believe that the Queen enjoyed the Versailles Ball on June 5 at the Albert Hall. She was all smile and animation while watching the splendid and extremely beautiful spectacle, and frequently drew the attention of one or the other of the bevy of princesses who were invited to the royal box to some special character or recognised personage in the different processions. Her acknowledgment of the homage paid to her as each procession retired from the hall was also both gracious and kindly. And "A Fete at Versailles," to give it the title of its inceptors, was truly a magnificent and gorgeous entertainment, at which everybody who was anybody in London made rendezvous. In addition to the presence of the greatest lady in the land there were twenty princes and princesses of our own and other reigning families, either in the royal or adjoining boxes in the grand tier, and all the great ladies of English society, accompanied by the men of their families. It was difficult to move without jostling against somebody with a title; indeed, it was quite reminiscent of W. S. Gilbert's quaint description of somewhere, when "every churl was a belted earl, and dukes were three a penny," says the "Standard."

The excitement began within the vast circular building commemorative of Albert the Good shortly after ten o'clock, but long before that hour a huge crowd had assembled outside the Albert Hall "watching the pretty company arrive." The crush of motors and taxis and family carriages made ordinary traffic difficult, and for an hour or so the air was loud with toots of horns and shouts of linkmen, with now and again a cheer when a royal personage drove up and was recognised. Soon there were sufficient on the dancing floor to do justice to a spirited valse, "Nights of Gladness," and then appeared quickly so many whirling couples that the barquet surface was almost covered. This uncrowded time, however, was the most comfortable period of the Versailles Fete to many. It gave opportunity to realise the charming scheme of decoration, all in harmonious atmosphere with the Louis XIV period and nationality. From the centre dome to the topmost gallery white muslin draperies made a cupola canopy. The spectators' seats near the roof were lined with white with a gold fringe falling at the outer edge of the complete circle. Then below, tier after tier of boxes, reaching downward to the loggias on the dancing floor, had white curtains with gold fringes, and at intervals orange trees, covered with yellow fruit, so placed as to appear to divide sections of boxes. The organ was hidden by a blen-de-ciel screen, with the French emblems of sovereignty in gilt, and powdered with golden lilies. To the right and left of the organ more boxes were placed, with white and gold curtains and orange trees, leaving ample space in the curve of the organ gallery for the musicians—one hundred and twenty in all, under the baton of M. Corelli Windeatt. Below the organ on the dancing floor a temporary dais had been erected. This was canopied with the Bourbonblue, with golden fleurs-de-lis, and on it were six gilded armchairs. Standing with your back to these chairs the whole of the wonderful sight came to your eyes and lingered—as it will for many a day— in your memory.

SCENE OF SPLENDOUR.

The general aspect of the house was that of a great domed amphitheatre in white and gold, with the space between the galleries adorned with golden crowns and spears of lilies and the entwined L's of the French King Louis. Just below the first, or grand tier, the emblems of the Burbons were divided by illuminated screens denoting the various points where courts were to be grouped, as well as being places of rendezvous for dancers and others anxious to meet in the dense crowd. These rendezvous were named after famous royal residence in this wise:—

Sans Souci, Windsor, Holyrood, Versailles, The Louvre, Tuileries, Het Loo, Villa Vicosa, Cracow, Winter Palace, Alhambra, Yildiz Kiosk, Medici Palace, Doge's Palace, or Christiansborg.

Wherever a good effect could be gained the white and gold dominance was relieved by the green and yellow of orange trees, and there were many silken banners with the arms of France and of other lands represented by the processions. Nothing could have been in better taste or more in sympathy than this exquisite setting of the brilliant picture which was now growing on the canvas in every direction.

By eleven o'clock the world seemed to have stepped backwards a couple of centuries. Floor and boxes were filled with fine ladies and gentlemen in flowing wigs and powdered hair, in many-hued satins and silks with lace ruffles and gems, with ample skirts and jewelled sword-hilts and snuff-boxes, with here and there a Watteau pierrette or a group which recalled Boucher. There were red heels and glittering shoe-buckles alike to the silkclad ankles of Miladi and Monsieur. A day of romance had returned, and the beauty and valour, the frailty and splendour of Versailles and Whitehall emerged from the shades, just for one night only.

Then suddenly all eyes were directed towards the royal box, and it was noticed that the Quen had taken the centre seat and was talking eagerly to the Crown Princess of Sweden. Prince and Princess one after another were recognised: the popular Duke from Canada, his pretty daugther, Princess Patricia; the stately Princess Christian and her two daughters, Princess Victoria, the King's sister, talking to Prince Maurice of Battenberg and the Crown Prince of Sweden, a handsome personality. Then there was a charmingly pretty Princess, who was recognised by her likeness to her sister of Rumania, and is now an Infanta of Spain. She used to be a little English Princess as Beatrice of Edinburgh. A few boxes away, and smiling greetings to the Queen and her entourage, was the still boyish-looking King Manoel of Portugal and his handsome mother, Queen Amelie.

VELVET AND BROCADE.

But attention was soon diverted from the contemplation of real royal people to the contemplation of the temporary kings and queens, each to live a regal hour or two like the gentleman of the name of Hassan in the Arabian Nights, whose desire to be Khalif was so interestingly accorded by the Commander of the Faithful. Quickly the floor was cleared of dancers, and a fanfare of trumpets was sound as a splendid figure in periwing and brocade and carrying a wand walked from the centre entrance towards the thrones on the dais, escorted by half a dozen stalwart Swiss Guardsmen, figures that seemed to have stepped out of the pages of Dumas. The Lord Chamberlain of the French Court, for it was he, and his pages took position on the right of the dais, and then, again from the centre entrance, came the French procession, led by Sir Richard Sutton as the Count de Toulouse, younger son of King Louis. One after another they came, led by a standard-bearer carrying the Oriflamme, and walking in pairs sufficiently slowly to allow the magnificence of their costumes to be appreciated. The French Court were, of course, strictly in the apparel of 1680, in the extra splendour natural to a special occasion, for "A Fete at Versailles" was being given in honour of the Dauphin (Prince Paul of Servia) and Dauphine (Countess of Lytton). A description of one dress, that of Lady (Arthur) Paget as Mme. de la Valliere, will give a good idea not only of the ladies' appearance at the French Court, but of most of the ladies in the other processions, for Paris in those days, just as it does now, led the fashions. Lady (Athur) Paget wore wide, almost crinoline skirts of chestnut organe velvet trimmed with very old lace, over a petticoat of oxidised silver worked with bright silver and diamonds, the petticoat having a heavy fringe of silver and being partly covered with an apron of point de Venise lace. The velvet dress showed a lining of silver tissue with blue loops, and the bodice had a rope of diamonds from one shoulder to the waist, the bodice being clasped with diamonds and turquoises. The attire of King Louis, "Le Roi Soleil," a stately impersonation by the Queen's near cousin, the Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was gold brocade, cut, of course, in the familiar skirted coat and breeches of the period, with all the seams edged with brighter gold and faced with diamonds. On his head was a hat of black velvet with a large diamond ornament, the red ribbon of the Golden Fleece was round his neck, and at his right hip, suspended by a blue ribbon, was the Star of the Saint Esprit.

PLEA FOR ANIMALS.

ANTI-VIVISECTORS AT KENSINGTON.

DR. HADWEN'S APPEAL.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the audience called together by the annual public meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection at the Kensington Town Hall on June 6 and at which Dr. W. R. Hadwen was one of the principal speakers. The hall was crowded. Among the communications received was a telegram from Lord and Lady Tenterden, expressing their heartiest sympathy with the meeting. Mr. George Lansbury also sent a message of sympathy with the work of the society.

Lord Channing, of Wellingborough, who presided, recalled the close ties which bound his own family to that of the foundress of the society, Miss Frances Power Cobbe. He congratulated them on the high courage and the constant sagacity and persistency with which the society had been working. They had fought and were going still to fight that battle against the insidious and dangerous social evil in their midst. The signs of the times were not against their hopes. It seemed to him that each year marked a higer level of public opinion and a higher standard of moral duty to the lower creation. He spoke of the "one-sided Royal Commission upon Vivisection," and then said that the scientific case put forward by those who supported vivisection was weak and unsatisfactory. But when it was considered from the moral plane the condemnation of the ordinary man in the street ought to be, and was, emphatic. Even granting that which many of them were unwilling to grant, that the area of knowledge might have been widened, and that the domain of disease might have been narrowed by some operations and by some forms of inoculation, he wholly denied that on moral grounds the right of the human being to condemn the lower creation to suffering and torture and misery. He said that a slight advantage might be obtained in battling with some of the evils humanity was surrounded with, and these evils were curable or limited by the natural processes they had at their disposal already. He referred to the claims which dogs had upon humanity, and said that there was more than one instance of the saving of human life by their canine friends. His lordship said that he recently had suffered through the loss of a faithful companion of the 'animal world. When they considered the service to man which was rendered by dogs, did it not create a claim of the highest nature upon the instincts of humanity to do justice not only to the noblest of animals, but to extend the area of compassion and gentle care to all the lower animals which in their own way did their little service to mankind. Having said they could not shut their eyes to the facts of the temper and spirit of those who practised vivisection, the chairman said they had to fight their fight right through. He asked them to fight it with all their hearts and to win this great battle.

FALLACY OF PASTEURISM.

Dr. W. R. Hadwen said it was now some 40 years since Miss Frances Power Cobbe, the foundress of the British Union, began the agitation against scientific cruelty in this country. This basis of their agitation consisted in the fact that the system of using sentient and sensitive animals as subject for living dissection could not be carried on apart from cruelty and such a system was therefore opposed to the best ideals of civilisation and humanity. The cases of painless experimentation compared with the whole were very few; the complex problems of physiology and pathology with their lengthened processes, could not be investigated under anaethesia, the preliminary anæsthetisation was but a minor part of the experiment made and, even this was frequently of a very uncertain character.

"TRUTH MUST WIN."

The question would have to be made a more completely democratic one, and pushed to a test point at the in its present temper would not deal hustings. The House of Commons with the evil, and a half-awakened public could not be expected to bring the pressurethat is needed. Ministries of to-day were, for the most part, accustomed to follow rather than lead, and the voice of the people was paramount. The miracle of Jericho had been repeated again and again during the decades that have passed, and a sudden collapse of the stronghold of wickedness might come sooner than than was expected. One thing was certain: time and truth were fighting n their side, and sooner or later they must win.

Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes said she was heart and soul with the work of that society, which, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, had accomplished a great deal. They had roused the thoughts of the people to the whole question. The great thing achieved was that they had dragged this practice into the light of day, and that seemed to be the fate which the upholders of vivisection most objected to. Vivisection was and must be a horrible system—horrible in its cruelty, grossly materialistic in its tendencies, and fraught with great danger to the highest spiritual life of the country.

Mr. Tom Wing, M.P., said that if they found a costermonger ill-treating his donkey they took him to the police-station. He wanted the expert put by the side of the costermonger when he committed a similar offence. There was no reason why they should deal differently with animals than with human beings. Just as they realised the mentality of animals in line with human mentality, they would raise their conception of the animal creation and realise that they had a moral responsibility and were trustees of the rights of animals.

Mrs. Annie Besant said that if the claims of vivisection were as true as they were manifestly false, the fact would still remain that by following those methods of research medical men were turned away from studying the prevention of illness itself. Then, again, if it were true that disease could be prevented by the torture of animals, and that our knowledge would grow by inflicting this frightful suffering on our lower brethren, even then we should have no right to accept such a remedy. We had no right to take any advantage, if advantage it were, that had been gained along this road of research by inflicting cruelty.

Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., said that those who took a strong line against the torturing of animals for human advantage were being accused of standing in the way of the advancement of knowledge and the cure of human ills. The report of the Royal Commission showed that the vivisectors had failed to establish their claim, and it completely exploded the case for vivisection. The value of vivisection was dubious, and its cruelty was admitted, and there was, therefore, no excuse whatever that could be advanced to justify its continuance.

The Rev. J. Cartmel-Robinson said it was insisted that vivisection was a case for the experts, and that ordinary people had no right to form an opinion. Were it not, however, for the members of such a society as that, there would be no check whatever on the cruelties perpetrated under the guise of vivisection.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga left Simla yesterday for Ranchi. He will halt at Ajodhy and Bankipore en route.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and Mr. H. T. Keeling, Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, arrived at Simla yesterday.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

LABAJI MADHAVSHET TELAVNE, APPELLANT v. KANPATIL GOVINDPATIL DANGAR, RESPONDENT.

This was a second appeal from the appellate order of Mr. Wagle, the sub-Judge of Thana who reversed the decree of the sub-judge of Murbad and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The facts of this case were these:—

The plaintiff-appellant alleged that the defendant-respondent had taken a sale-deed of the property mentioned in the plaint from one Nago Laxman. The property in the defendant's sale-deed included by mistake some property of the plaintiff. The defendant on 13th June 1909 orally agreed to sell the plaint property to plaintiff for Rs. 3,025 and took at the same time from the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 by way of earnest money and agreed to take the balance and pass a sale-deed and to give the property in possession of plaintiff. The defendant had not at the time of the contract with the plaintiff taken a sale-deed from Nago; and he took from the plaintiff Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 75 in a lump sum for the expenses of the documents on 18th June 1909 but has failed to fulfil the contract. The plaintiff-appellant therefore sued for the specific performance of the contract by having a sale-deed of the plaint property passed by the defendant in his favour and by being put into possession of the property and for mesne profits at the rate of Rs. 16 per month from the date defendant took a sale-deed in his favour from Nago and obtained possession of property.

The defendant in his written statement denied the factum of the contract alleged by the plaintiff; and further denied receipt of any money and alleged that the plaintiff had bought that suit with the desire of obtaining a property which its owner did not like to sell him.

This case had come on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Justice Chandavarker, who after hearing the parties had remanded the case to the lower Appellate Court for fresh findings on the following issues:—

(1) Does plaintiff prove that defendant agreed to sell the property mentioned in the plaint to him for Rs. 3,025?

(2) Does plaintiff prove that he paid Rs. 1,000 to defendant as earnest and a further sum of Rs. 2,100 in pursuance of the contract of sale?

Mr. Dixit, the District Judge of Thana, before whom the case was remanded found on the first issue in the negative. The finding on the second issue was that the plaintiff paid Rs. 1,000 to defendant not under a particular contract of sale but by way of deposit with a view to enter into an agreement to purchase the property and that he did not pay Rs. 2,100 as alleged by the plaintiff.

The case again came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Justice Beaman, who after hearing the arguments of counsel dismissed the appeal with cost.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Vidwans appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Rangnekar with Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared on behalf of the respondent.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

GOVIND WAMAN KULKARNI, APPELLANT v. ABASBEG AND OTHERS, RESPONDENTS.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. Clements, the District Judge of Belgaum, who had dismissed the plaintiff's appeal with costs.

The facts of this case were briefly these:—

The plaintiff sued, as a lessee, to recover possession of the plaint property with past and future profits and costs. He alleged that certain lands were leased on permanent tenure to his family by his own Shri Swami Shankeshwar at Rs. 14 and Rs. 36. The Swami sold his rights to the entire main village to defendant's father, who admitted plaintiff's lease, and accordingly plaintiff had possession till 1895. The plaintiff's father was murdered in 1891, and therefore his mother used to manage the estate till 1895. In that year the defendants 1 to 6 unlawfully dispossessed her of the estate and hence the suit.

The defendants answered that claim was false. It was time-barred. They never took possession of the property unlawfully.

The only question before their Lordships was whether an opportunity ought to have been given to the plaintiff to adduce oral evidence to show that the plaintiff's grandfather had been in possession of lands since 1884.

Their Lordships held as regards the question of tenancy that it was a question of fact and so far as the question of not admitting oral evidence on behalf of the plaintiff in the first court, their Lordships were of opinion that as it was not raised in the memorandum of Appeal in the lower court, they could not allow it here. So the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Nadkarni with Mr. Kikani, who held Mr. Patkar's brief, appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Bhadkemker appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DIRECTOR'S LIABILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI S. & W. Co., LIMITED, VS. GORDHANDAS KHATAO & OTHERS.

The plaintiff Company, now under liquidation, is represented by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Official Liquidator. The defendants, who were the Directors of the said Company, are now:—(1) the heirs of Eknath Raghunath Khote; (2) Naranji Dwarkadas; (3) TricumdasDwarkadas; (4) heirs of Dwarkadas Dharamsey; and (5) Mr. R. D. Sethna, as Receiver of the estates of Damodar Lakhmidas and of Dwarkadas Dharamsey. The suit as against Gordhandas Khatau, the 1st defendant has been amicably settled, the said Gordhandas paying to the Official Liquidator a sum of rupees five lakhs in full satisfaction of the claim of the plaintiff Company against Gordhandas. The suit as against the heirs and legal representatives of Damodar Lakhmidas was also by consent dismissed, the Company, with the Court's sanction, agreeing to receive Rs. 1,70,000 in full settlement of the Company's claim against the estate of Damodar Lakhmidas. The L. K. S. & W. Co. Ltd. was a Joint Stock Co. and managed by its Directors, with the assistance of "the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents." Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji Sons & Co. were appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Co. The Agents' firm consisted at different times of the following persons, namely, the late Lakhmidas Khimji and his sons, Nensey Lakhmidas, Damodar Lakhmidas and Virji Lakhmidas. After Lakhmidas's death in 1901, Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Vasanji Bhagwandas were admitted as partners, and on Damodar's death, Dwarkadas Dharmsey, the sole surviving member of the firm, took his son Tricumdas as his partner in 1907.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR.

The Board of Directors was digerently constituted at different times, but Gordhandas Khatau, Eknath Khote, Naranji Dwarkadas, Tricumdas Dwarkadas, all served on it, and except Gordhandas, they continued to do so till September, 1909, when a Provisional Liquidator was appointed. By article 95 of the Articles of Association of the Co., the management of the business and control of the Co., were vested in the Directors. The general management of the ordinary business affairs of the Co. was, subject to the Directors' supervision, placed in the hands of the Agents of the Co. As time went on, the Directors, in breach of their duty and of the trust reposed in them as such Directors, neglected to keep proper, or indeed, any supervision or control over the Agents and by degrees left the whole management of the Co. and its funds entirely to the Agents. The Directors discontinued their monthly meetings and met only at considerable intervals. Then they discontinued having before them the Agent's statements of receipts and disbursements. They sanctioned the raising of loans in excess of the wants of the Co. and allowed the funds of the Co. in the hands of the Co.'s bankers to be operated upon under the signature of one of the Directors only, countersigned by the Agents' firm, though they knew that two of the Directors were also members of the Agents' firm. In March, 1904, the Directors at the request of the Agents, authorised the raising of a debenture loan of Rs. 5 lakhs, thereby borrowing over 8 lakhs in excess of the Co's assets. Such excess was applied by the Agents mostly to their own use. If the Directors had made an enquiry as to the then position of the Co., they would have discovered the misapplication of the Co.'s money by the Agents.

DIRECTOR'S NEGLIGENCE.

In fact, the Directors simply did what the Agents asked them to do, without any investigation. By reason of such default, negligence and breach of trust, on the part of the Directors, the Agents were enabled to appropriate to their own purposes enormous sums of money, consisting not only of the paid up capital of the Co., but also a large amount of borrowed money. The first defendant, Gordhandas, was, from time to time, paid by Dwarkadas Dharamsey moneys on account of personal debts due to him by Dwarkadas by cheques of the Co. of large value drawn in favour of the Agents' firm and signed by one of their members. By this means the Agents were enabled to misappropriate large sums of the Co., and, though Gordhandas knew that the Agents had an account with the Co., he made no enquiry and gave no information to his co-Directors. If the Directors had exercised ordinary care and prudence, they would at once have found out that each and every Balance sheet of the Co. from June, 1904, to June, 1908 was false and delusive.

The plaintiff Co. now file this suit for a declaration that the defendants as Directors of the Company were guilty of misconduct, neglect of duty and breach of trust.

They claim to recover from the estates of Eknath R. Khote and Naranji Dwarkadas a sum of Rs. 32,51,486; from Tricumdas Dwarkadas a sum of Rs. 1,85,296; and from the estate of Dwarkadas Dharamsey a sum of Rs. 34,60,153.

None of the defendants, except the heirs of Eknath R. Khote, have filed their written statements, though Naranji Dwarkadas is represented by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe and Mr. R. D. Sethna by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya. The heirs of Dwarkadas Dharamsey do not defend the suit.

THE LATE MR. DHARAMSEY.

The heirs of Khote in their written statement say that it was never intended that the Directors should have the detailed management of the Co., which was left in the hands of the Agents, whose honesty the Directors had no reason to doubt. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, who was an "ex-officio" Director and principal member of the Agents' firm, bore a very high reputation as a man of honesty and integrity and as a capable and competent manager of mill business. He occupied several high positions, and the deceased Eknath R. Khote had never any reason to suspect that the said Dwarkadas was likely to be guilty of any fraudulent or dishonest conduct. The defendants deny the several allegations of neglect and misconduct made against the Directors. They say that the said Eknath had no reason to doubt the representation of Dwarkadas as to the loans which were sanctioned by the Board being required for the Company's business. The defendants believe that the losses were occasioned by Dwarkadas having manipulated the accounts and utilised the Company's moneys for his own purposes. The said Eknath does not appear to have been aware that the Agents and Dwarkadas had an account with the Co. and that Dwarkadas had caused fraudulent entries to be made in the Company's books with the object of concealing the existence of the said accounts from the Directors. The frauds of Dwarkadas could not have been foreseen or prevented by Eknath. They were not detected even by the Auditors. Finally the defendants deny that anything is due by the estate of Khote to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs: Mr. R. S. Dadachanji appeared for the defendants 2 and 2a.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for defendant 3.

"A PIE IN THE RUPEE."

Mr. Kanga said that it had been arranged that defendants 2 and 2a, the heirs of Eknath, should pay Rs. 1,000 in respect of the claim against them. The deceased Eknath had left no estate and a decree against his heirs would be useless. Defendant 3, Naranji Dwarkadas should pay Rs. 5,000 in all. He also was in embarrassed circumstances and plaintiffs had no hope of recovering anything more from him. The only defendants then remaining would be Tricumdas and the heirs of Dwarkadas. The claim against Tricumdas was given up. The whole claim against Dwarkadas's estate was Rs. 34,68,794. After giving credit for different items, the balance claimed against his estate was about 20½ lakhs, but the plaintiffs were not likely to recover more than about a pie in the rupee.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Dadachanji having consented to the decree being made against their clients as set out above, Mr. Justice Macleod made a decree against the heirs of Dwarkadas for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

DISPUTE OVER JEWELLERY.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GOCULDAS KARSANDAS v. VALIVAHU WIDOW.

The plaintiff in this suit sues to recover from the defendant certain ornaments, clothes and cash or the value thereof, namely, Rs. 2,127 and odd. Plaintiff alleges that he was left an orphan while still a minor and, after his brother's death, went to reside with defendant and her husband, Nathu Walji, who was appointed administrator of his father's estate jointly with Dwarkadas Dharamsey. After Nathu Walji's death in 1907, his widow, the defendant, managed the estate, the co-administrator Dwarkadas taking no part in the management. In September 1911, plaintiff's wife went to her father's family for her confinement, leaving some of her ornaments, &c., with her husband, who the next day entrusted them to the defendant for safe custody. After his wife's death, plaintiff claimed these ornaments, &c., as his wife's heir; but the defendant kept putting him off. Plaintiff thereupon filed a complaint in the Police Court against the defendant in respect of the said property, when the latter admitted the property being entrusted to her, but objected to its being returned to plaintiff on the ground of her having a civil claim against the plaintiff. The defendant's attorney was put in charge of the property pending the settlement of the alleged claim.

The defendant denies plaintiff's story about the deposit of the ornaments. She says that in October 1912 plaintiff's wife was about to go to her father's house for her confinement, when the plaintiff requested the defendant to lend him some of her ornaments for his wife's use for the said occasion and promised to return them on his wife coming back. She thereupon lent ornaments to the value of Rs. 3,980, for which the plaintiff in his own handwriting passed a list to the defendant. After plaintiff's wife's death, defendant asked for the return of her ornaments, but was put off by the plaintiff, who then said that she (defendant) had his ornaments in her possession and she could retain the same until he returned hers. When defendant sent plaintiff notice for the return of her ornaments, the latter by way of counterblast sent notice to her, and, to intimidate her, filed a complaint against her. The defendant finally says that she is not bound to return the said ornaments to the plaintiff, except in return for her ornaments taken away by him as stated. She counter-claims against the plaintiff for the return of her ornaments or their value, namely, Rs. 3,980.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Velinker appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Weldon (for him Mr. Kemp) and Mr. Davar appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Macleod in delivering judgment said that there must be a decree for the return of the ornaments to the plaintiff. Defendant had admitted that the ornaments in Court belonged to the plaintiff. There was no proof of the agreement alleged by defendant. Defendant had set up a false counter-claim. His Lordship was not inclined to believe defendant's story about the ornaments being taken away at the time of the confinement. Most probably the ornaments were given by defendant to Dwarkadas, who was intimately connected with the parties, and treated them as his own. Dwarkadas never paid defendant for them and his estate would remain liable to her. The counter-claim was, therefore, dismissed with costs on the defendant.

A RELEASE DEED.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Davar.)

JASRAJ FOAJI v. ABDUL REHMAN HAJI SULEMAN AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for a declaration that the deed of release passed by the defendant be held to be invalid against the plaintiffs and all the other creditors of the 1st defendant, and that the same may be set aside.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Taraporevala and Mr. Velinkar appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for defendants 2—7.

The plaintiff in this case had become a judgment-creditor of the 1st defendant for a sum of Rs. 11,000 and odd before 26th March, 1912. The decree in respect of which the plaintiff had become such judgment-creditor was passed against the 1st defendant by the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Poona. The 1st defendant at this time owed Rs. 22,000 to the plaintiffs in respect of certain promissory notes passed by the 1st defendant to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs had filed a summary suit in the High Court in respect of these notes.

The 1st defendant was a member of a joint and undivided Cutchee Memon family and was joint in estate with his father, uncle and cousins. Certain arrangements were arrived at while the summary suit was pending, and the result of these arrangements was that the 1st defendant by a mortgage-deed of 26th March 1912, mortgaged to the plaintiffs all his right, and interest in the joint family property by way of security for the sum of Rs. 36,475. The plaintiffs undertook not to execute the decree obtained in the Sub-Judge's Court at Poona and the decree for Rs. 22,000 to be obtained in future. Subsequently it was found that on 18th March, 1912, the 1st defendant in fraud of the plaintiff's rights and in order to defeat the plaintiff's claim and the claim of other creditors executed a release in favour of his father and other members of the joint family, in collusion with them (i.e. the other defendants). It was understood at the time the 1st defendant mortgaged his right, title and interest to the plaintiffs, that the said right, &c., was unencumbered. The plaintiff said that this release was passed for the purpose of delaying his creditors. This was passed for Rs. 15,000 only while the 1st defendant's share in the joint family property was Rs. 1,00,000 or more. The plaintiffs claimed that the release should be declared invalid; and it should be set aside and cancelled.

The defendants 2—7 in their written statement said that the plaintiffs' allegations were all untrue. The 1st defendant was not indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 33,696. Besides no such arrangement as suggested by the plaintiff was arrived at; and they were not aware whether any deed was executed. The defendants 2—7 did not admit that the 1st defendant had any present interest in the joint family property. The 1st defendant had released for consideration all such interest in the joint family property, before the execution of the alleged mortgage-deed, in favour of defendants 2—7. The defendants denied that this release made for consideration, was obtained in collusion with the 1st defendant. The 1st defendant's share in the joint family property was not worth Rs. 1,00,000, but Rs. 15,000 only.

This suit was part-heard on the 10th of March, when it was peremptorily adjourned to 23rd June, 1913, to enable the other defendants to bring in the 1st defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Unwalla, Pherozshah and Papa.

Solicitors for the 1st defendant: Messrs. Natubhai Jamietram and Madon.

Solicitors for defendants 2 to 7: Messrs. Payne and Co.

A MILL LIQUIDATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

(In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act and in the matter of the Saraswati Mills, Ltd., in Liquidation.)

This was a motion on behalf of the liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Ltd., that His Lordships should give directions.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the liquidators.

The motion was heard on the 16th of June, but was adjourned for the purpose of all the shareholders being notified of the notice of motion. Accordingly all the shareholders were notified. No shareholders appeared. His Lordship passed the order and gave the following directions:—

(1) Liquidators may sell the property of the Co. as a going concern on the 26th of June as advertised.

(2) They should be at liberty to carry on the business of the Co. until such sale was completed, and (3) for that purpose may borrow such money as necessary.

(4) The mortgagees Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. to have liberty to bid at the sale, the sale being subject to a reserve bid.

(5) Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., not to be called upon to make a deposit, which as one of the conditions of the sale, other persons would be required to deposit.

Solicitors for Liquidators: Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

28-13—Malvi H. M. & R. Messrs. Narsingdas Jodhraj a firm vs. Balgram Rodhamal & ors. Part heard.

711-11—Shamrao M. & H. Bai Bachubai Nowroji vs. Batliwalla Aga Esmail Hazaram.

124-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. The Akola and New India Spg. Wg. Mfg. Co. Ltd. & anr. v. Naghdas Dulcharam a firm.

173-13—Vachha & Co. Dhanosbai widow & anr. v. Idom Khomaji & anr.

273-13—Shamrao M. & H. Rustomji Khurshedji v. Karimbai widow & ors. Surajmal & Co.

353-13—Motichand & D. Haji Ahmed ben Haji Mansur v. Wagabhai Mancharani.

369-13—Mulla & M. Wajibhai Wadabhai Borea v. Messrs. Kundusemal Keshonlal.

417-13—Ly. D. & Co. Gopal Kreshnaj Cheveli v. Mahadeo Tukaram & anr.

464-13—Jamshedji R. & T. Sakarchand Amthalal v. Sha Dulsookram Devachand.

465-13—Jamshedji R. & D. Sakarchand Amthalal v. Vohra Jiwa Esmail.

467-13—Manecklal & T. Hassanally Hakimji Vakanarmalla v. Veshnoo Hari Athavle.

469-13—Dastur & Co. Hathibai Kalbanji v. Judhowji Morarji & ors. Motichand & D.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard, 10-3-13.

1005-12—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. v. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ld., Craigie B. & C. Vacha & Co.

550-11—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chit M. & K.

594-12—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D., Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rook Steven Pereira, v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

O.S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rodgers Mathais de Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhunji & Co.

O. S.

312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. Edg. G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tepeham Girdhandas & ors. Jam. R. & D.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

738-12—Payne & Co. Khan Bahadur Kahim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchand Mohanji Little & Co. Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

467-12—C. P. D'Cunha Bhamjibhai Dajibhai v. Babul Morarao Rao & ors. Rao Mehta & D. C. P. D'Cunha.

LONG CAUSES.

166-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kubudas Narsidas a firm v. Messrs Majlal Bapulal a firm Surajmal & Co.

826-12—Payne & Co. Mir Mahmed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotam & anr. v. The Shergarl Coal Co. Ltd. & anr.

229-11—Motichand & D. Ishmardas Modia a firm v. Tarachand Lakmandas & anr. Kanga & S. Part heard D. J. 10-1-12.

105-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Behramshaw D. v Behramshaw D. Harvar Ard. H. W. & Co.

163-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas Velji Rajpal & ors. v. Dastur & Co. a firm.

70-13—Payne & Co. Sonnram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell & Ez.

439-12—Ty. W. & Co. Jotram Kedarnath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal & anr. Bhai R. & G.

1156-12—Dubash & P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purshit & anr. Amina & D. Moti & D.

1166-12—Mulji & Th. Asharam Jaitaram & anr. v. Sapkalchand Maganlal Madh & Ch.

1226-12—Captain & V. Manalal Goolabchand & anr. Jugalkishore Balkissore & anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga & S. Keshowji Deokaran Lakhamsey Kuverji & ors. v. Mehta & D.

1111-12—Payne & Co. Khooshiram Bhagwandas Dharamdas Manghermal Jam. R. & D. a firm.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji & anr. Dewji Tricumdas & ors. Sh. D. & D. Mulla & M.

1255-12—Judah & S. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker & anr. Smetham B. & Co.

1275-12—Smetham B. & Co. Framji Sorabji Ghandy & ors. v. Vithaldas Dharamdas Wadia G. & Co.

125-09—Amin & Desai Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

160-09—Amin & Desai Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. & ors. Mulla & M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Kanayalal Jeynarayen & ors. Sabnis & G.

968-10—Daptary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Virchand & ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daptary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Virchand & ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daptary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachend Virchand & ors. Hiralal & Co.

458-13—Ard. H. W. & Co. Messrs. Alderidge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Vachha & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P. P. No.

2-13—In Person. Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ebrahim Little & Co. Part heard.

8-13—In Person Shiriar Rustam Irain v. Irain Boman Meerwany Lodiwalla & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE AGENT SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. Bhawanji Nagsi, Manager of the Cosmopolitan Bank, charged Vasantrao Dhotre of Messrs. B. Sakharamji & Co., House Agents, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 250, advanced by the complainant as rent of premises occupied by the Bank for the month of December last. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship, convicting the accused, remarked that there was no doubt that the accused was guilty of the offence when he refused to pay the owner of the house the amount of the rent he had obtained from the complainant. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or, in default, to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 100 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED SENT TO ADEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Srank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Maneklal Khemchand with criminal breach of trust. The charge against the accused was that he absconded from Aden with a large sum of money after having committed criminal breach of trust. He travelled from Aden to Bombay in the steamer "Dondola" and was, on arrival here, arrested by Inspector Favel, under instructions from the Political Resident at Aden.

The accused was ordered to be sent to Aden to take his trial there.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Narayen Pandoo alias Gopia Rama with the theft of six annas, belonging to a retired engine driver named W. H. Layzelle. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday morning while the complainant was making some purchases at the Null Bazar Market, the accused removed the six annas from his pocket and walked away. The accused was, however, noticed by somebody and was seized by him. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted eight previous convictions. He was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for a period of two years after his release from jail.

THEFT OF A LORRY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. K. Kharas, fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sarmanaged Antony Francis a painter, with stealing a lorry of the value of Rs. 7, belonging to one Mahomed Ganja. The evidence showed that the accused removed the lorry from the compound of the Sultan Saw Mills at Ghatkopar, where it had been kept by the complainant, and was going along Sandhurst Road with it on Saturday, when he was stopped on suspicion by a policeman. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It need'nt last but a few minutes. .. Stearns, Headache Cure relieves it.

SPY'S "DISASTROUS PASSION."

FULL STORY OF COLONEL REDL'S GUILT.

At the opening sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, General Baron von Georgi, Minister of National Defence, replying regarding the espionage case of Colonel Redl, who recently committed suicide, began by stating that he would prefer to throw an impenetrable veil over the whole affair. Redl had passed judgment upon himself says Reuter's correspondent at Vienna, though his death was no expiation for his monstrous guilt.

The Minister denied the assertion that the military authorities had endeavoured to hush up the matter. He stated that Colonel Redl had come to Vienna with the preconceived idea of committing suicide, and had communicated his intention to his old friend Dr. Pollak, a barrister, declaring that he had offended against the laws of morality and had tarnished his honour as a soldier.

The military commission arrived at 12.30 at night at the quarters of Col. Redl, who was preparing to commit suicide. The officer confessed his guilt and admitted that only recently, impelled by a disastrous passion, he had carried on espionage. He most emphatically denied having any accomplices. When the military commission had departed Redl committed suicide.

A search made at his house at Prague had disclosed the fact that he had sold several instructions of a general character relating to the mobilisation of the army to agents of foreign Powers.

The first indication of espionage went back to March 1912. No concrete war preparations of a recent date could have been betrayed. No accomplices had been discovered. The rumours that superior officers and a certain lady were implicated were false. The various rumours that Redl had betrayed German military secrets were untrue, as was also the assertion that he had been sent to confer with the German General Staff.

MILITARY ITEMS.

AN EXPERIMENTAL APPOINTMENT

Major-General E. S. May is leaving for India to command the Presidency Brigade, in place of Brigadier-General H. D. Fanshawe, who is to be transferred to the Jubbulpore Brigade. The appointment is somewhat of an experiment for General May has made a name for himself indoors in various educational billets without having so far shown any special capacity for the practical side of soldiering; but he did very well as Chief Staff Officer in Ireland during the three years which preceded his promotion to major-general, and if, says "Truth," he shows that he is as smart a commander as he is lecturer the Selection Board will have made a good shot in sending him to Calcutta.

CHINA'S OFFER TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

"WILLING TO RESTORE LIBERTY AND PROGRESS.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states:—

According to the Agence de l'Extreme Orient, the President of the Chinese Republic has invited ex-President Roosevelt to undertake the office of councillor, with a view to restoring to China liberty and progress consonant with the vital interests of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt is stated to have replied that he was willing to accept the post offered him.

FATAL DISPUTE.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday afternoon opened an enquiry on the dead body of Mahadu Vithoo, a millhand aged about thirty, who is alleged to have been stabbed in a quarrel over a water tap amongst some female residents of a chawl at Currey Road. Engineers showed that on Sunday evening several of the female residents of Masianis Chawl claimed to have their water-pots filled first and a quarrel ensued. Male members of their families intervened and it is alleged that a Beni-Issack named Benjamin assaulted a Hindu whereupon the deceased went up to Benjamin and asked him to explain why he had assaulted the Hindu. This enraged Benjamin and both caught each other closely and a struggle ensued in the course of which Benjamin is alleged to have stabbed the deceased on his left side inflicting a deep penetrating wound, and killing him on the spot. The police were informed and Superintendent Corein immediately repaired to the scene and arrested Benjamin. After the identification evidence was led. Further enquiry was adjourned.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 1:
HORNETS 0.

On a wet and slippery ground, with a ball as heavy as a bag of sand and before quite a handful of spectators, the Bombay Gymkhana met the Hornets on the Cooperage last evening. The game from start to finish was very scraggy and uninteresting. Under such adverse conditions, of course, it was not possible to play good football, and were it not for the fact that the antics of the players caused the on-lookers endless amusement, the game would have been dull in the extreme.

The start was somewhat delayed and the teams took the field with the Gymkhana having the advantage of the wind. A few minutes after the kick-off, Navin was tested with three or four good shots, which he cleared with each. The Gymkhana pressed for some time, keeping the Hornets confined to their own half, but as the players could hardly keep their feet, good passing and shooting was out of the question. Evans, for the Gymkhana, got right down and passed across the goal-mouth, but Rollo missed from a few yards in front of goal. The Gymkhana had matters all their own way now. Moir carrying the ball down the left wing, put across to Evans who fumbled, thus allowing H. James to come up in time and clear. Hyde then took possession of the ball and after some good dribbling put in a ground-shot which Heemskirk cleared. The Hornets now returned to the attack Downes all but getting through, being deprived of the ball by Simmonds, who slung it out to Adams. The latter tried a long shot which glanced off Windsor and gave the Gymkhana a corner. Moir placed nicely and James headed out the ball, but Barrett got through and with a high shot beat the Hornets' custodian, thus scoring the only goal of the evening. The Hornets were stimulated by this reverse and attacked with vigour and determination, their forwards combining well, and just as McDermott was about to centre he was "fouled" by Inder—though to many it seemed a fair charge. Half time arrived with the score:—

Bombay Gymkhana	1
Hornets	0

Resuming after the interval, the Hornets forced a corner, which was well cleared by Begbie. The Gymkhana now got well away. Rollo and Adams by neat passing took the ball down the field, but Adams shot wide. The game now assumed a vastly amusing character by the continuous falls of the players providing a welcome relief to the dull monotony of the play. Both sides attacked in turn but failed completely in front of goal. Rollo now kicked ahead, and a race for the ball between Moir and H. James ensued—the latter succeeded in taking the ball away and soon after Moir was penalised for questionable tactics. From the ensuing free-kick, Windsor passed to Hyde who sent it across to Downes, the latter putting in a good shot which just glanced by the upright. The Gymkhana now retaliated with vigour, Rollo shooting well but Navin saved. From the free-kick, Rogers nearly got through. W. James, who dodged three or four men passed to Downes. The Hornets were now frequently pulled up but eventually got going and kept up a vigorous onslaught on the Gymkhana citadel. Their shooting however, was at fault, Downes missing badly. H. James put in excellent work, taking the ball far up, and then passed to Ashton, Heemskirk saving the feeble shot. Latter, the same player put in a long shot which was safely cleared. The Gymkhana now had a look in and attempted to break through the Hornets' defence but failed, H. James proving a stumbling-block to all their efforts. The James brothers now did a good deal of dribbling. Hyde while about to shoot was pulled up for offside. The Gymkhana made futile attempts, being repulsed by W. James. Finnigan, who had been playing a sound defensive game and displayed remarkable agility, eluding a good many charges, finally passed to Downes, who was pulled up for a foul. Exchanges became fairly even, both sides attacking in turn to no advantage. A few minutes before time W. James made a splendid effort to score his long high shot just going wide. The game ended with the final scores:—

Bombay Gymkhana	1
Hornets	0

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskirk, goal; Simmonds and Begbie, backs; Inder, Barrett, Singleton, halves; Adam, Moir, Rollo, Roger, Evans, forwards.

Hornets: Navin, goal; W. James, H. James, backs; Finnigan, McConnell, Windsor, halves; Downes, Hyde, Ashton, Donnigan, McDermott, forwards.

Referee:—Sgt. Skinner.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. Railway *v.* Commercial Gymkhana.

Referee:—Sgt. Peterkin.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A SIGN OF WEAKNESS.

The Rugby Football Union of England have, for the first time since 1895, seriously altered their attitude in regard to the Laws regarding Professionalism, writes the "Athletic News."

For the future individual transgressions may be classified as heinous, more heinous and most heinous, and according to the various degrees of enormity punishment will be meted out.

For eighteen years people in the North of England have been striving to act up to the strict letter of the Rugby Laws; they are now practically told that the general policy has been over-stringent, and that certain breaches of the rules must be regarded with some tolerance—that after all there are little offences which it would be unfair to punish by expulsion *sine die*.

What are these little offences, and what the degrees of severity or leniency with which they must be treated? If a man be paid £1 for his expenses for a certain match; if these legitimate expenses amount to a smaller amount and he pocket the balance, as what is that action to be regarded?

If he provide a cock-and-bull yarn that the £1 covered the expenses for "several matches"—which statement on the financial face of it must be absured—is his punishment to be immediate reinstatement as has been the case in regard to one Devon player of whom we have been told.

Is a man for such a thing to be expelled? or is he to be suspended during the pleasure of the General Committee? or is he to be reinstated immediately the inquiry into his case is over?

Guidance on the matter would be useful.

However, it is satisfactory to know that the General Committee have now a law under which they can re-instate players. At the same time we have yet to learn under which particular rule they changed the sentence passed upon the Devon players, and as a sort of indulgence granted them the boon of reinstatement after April 30th last. That alteration has puzzled and will continue to puzzle us; and no light was thrown on the problem at the annual general meeting.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

SCOTTISH SUGGESTIONS DISAPPROVED.

THE OFFSIDE LAWS.

A most cordial welcome was extended, writes the "Athletic News," to Mr. J. C. Clegg at the annual meeting of the Football Association which took place at the Holborn Restaurant during the mail-week, Lord Kinnaird, who presided, remarking that he was sure he was only expressing the feelings of everyone present when he said how pleased they all were to see Mr. Clegg back again. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The whole of the officers having been re-elected, Mr. Clegg returned thanks for the renewal of confidence in himself and his colleagues, and went on to refer to the serious illness through which he had passed. His medical man had told him that he was about one in a thousand to get through what he had endured since the last annual meeting. In that he was reaping the reward of what he had sown in years gone past; there was no question about it—(hear, hear)—and if it had not been for the foundation he laid when he was playing the game, and afterwards when he was no longer able to play, he did not believe he would have been there that day. He hoped, as his health was thoroughly restored, he would be able to take his share in carrying on the work and in promoting the interests of their glorious game. (Loud applause.)

THE OFFSIDE LAW.

Mr. C. Crump had charge of the proposed alterations to the laws of the game, and it was decided to recommend to the International Board that the words "within his own penalty area" should be added to Law 9, as the extent of the privilege of the goalkeeper for using his hands. Mr. Crump briefly explained that this was to bring the law into line with what they decided last year. The proposal to increase the distance to which opponents made approach, during the taking of a free kick, from six to ten yards, was also agreed to but, the meeting disapproved of the Scottish suggestion for increasing the minimum width of the playing pitch from 50 to 55 yards and reducing the number of opponents in the offside law from three to two.

With respect to the former, Mr. Crump said the Council had always tried to legislate for the small clubs, as well as the big ones, and there were plenty who could not get a minimum width of 55 yards As regards the alteration of the offside law, Mr. Crump, in answer to a qestion, told Councillor Taylor (Sunderland) that some of the members of the Council were against and some in favour of it. There would be advantages under the alteration; it would certainly make for more goal scoring, but whether it would bring about greater evils was the question. He thought it would.

Councillor Taylor thought they should not penalise good back play because forwards had not sufficient brains, and it was the unanimous feeling of the meeting that it would be legislating for unintelligent players.

The recommendation that the International Board should consider the unseemly scrambling for the ball at the finish of International and other matches, with a view to preventing the same in future, was most cordially supported, Mr. Crump stating that the Council thought it should be determined that the ball was the property of the Association or club which was responsible for the match, and that it should be returned to the Association or the club after the game. The need for auction was emphasised by the incident after the match between Ireland and Scotland in Dublin.

The proposal by the Irish Association that any player reported by the referee or either of the Associations concerned for any offence in connection with International matches should be dealt with by the International Board, a simple majority to carry, was not supported. Mr. Crump said it did not find the least favour with the Council, and it would be strongly opposed. (Hear, hear.)

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GAS CO. vs. THOS. COOK & SONS.

Played on the Oval on Saturday, resulted in a win for the former by 87 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY GAS CO. CRICKET CLUB.

Pagel	17
Paisley	0
Edwards	14
Challice	13
Chonker	11
Sadanand	2
Keshrinath	7
Pitale	8
Woodford	35
Burch	0
Kale not out	22
Extras	4
Total	133

THOS. COOK CRICKET CLUB.

Wadke	11
Vaidya	0
Crocker	19
Jervis	3
Pereira	1
Shripad not out	9
Stedman	0
Harvey	3
Raogesh	0
Rees	0
Karkal	0
Total	46

GRINDLAY C. C. vs. TURNER MORRISON C. C.

This game was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Grindlay & Co. Team by 137 runs. Scores:—

TURNER MORRISON CLUB.

Lloyd	2
King	1
Mahomedalli	7
Darve	16
Stouin	4
Peake (capt.)	1
Sanath	1
Rubin	7
Bomanji	1
Santchamora	1
Drags	0
Extras	4
Total	45

GRINDLAY & CO. CLUB.

Mistry	37
Shapurji	29
Unwalla	27
Graur (capt.)	14
Khambatta	25
Patel	7
Paji	10
Mutkudrao	0
Antia	8
Writer	5
Limji	13
Extras	7
Total	182

G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC CLUB vs. NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

Played on Saturday, on the Cross Maidan the game resulted in a win for the G. I. P. Ry. Athletic Club by 64 runs. Scores:—

G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC CLUB.

Shamrao, c Dadarker, b Vadeker.	2
Vithal, c Govindrao, b Varadker.	26
Shivram, c Swami, b Vadeker	4
Nagporevalla, b Varadker	19
Parekh, c Shanker, b Varadker	2
Edwards, b Kitiker	0
George, not out	32
Lees, st., Shanker, b Dadarker	14
Ellavia, b Varadker	1
Langan, l-b-w, b Varadker	0
Phillips, b Dadarker	0
Extras	5
Total	105

NEW SHIVAJI CRICKET CLUB.

Kirtiker, c Shamrao, b Nagporewalla	0
Shelatker, b Parekh	12
Dadarker, c Phillips, b Parekh	1
Swami, c Lees, b Nagporevalla	9
Mehta, c Vithal, b Nagporevalla.	8
Bhatia, c Lees, b Nagporevalla.	4
Mahatre, c Shivram, b Nagporevalla	0
Vadeker, b Parekh	2
Govindrao, b Nagporevalla	0
Shelatker, c and b Nagporevalla	1
Varadker, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	41

POONA GYMKHANA v. NIZAM'S CRICKET CLUB.

POONA, June, 23.

The annual single day match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Nizam's Cricket Club ended to-day in a draw. The visitor went in first and put together 244 runs for three wickets when they declared their innings closed. The Poona Gymkhana then went in and were able to out-last the time, Major Greig being over an hour at the wickets for 56 runs.

NIZAM'S C. C.

S. U. Patel, b Holmen	16
S. H. Aziz, c Kerr, b Sarsan	65
Usuf Beg, c Curtis, b Tolman	115
C. H. Contractor not out,	21
A. Prazaq not out,	18
Extras	9
Total (for 3 wickets)	244

Innings declared.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Greig not out,	56
Mr. Kerr, c V. Ahmed, b Edroos.	14
Capt. Green Armytage, l-b-w, Aziz	1
Capt. Sarson, b Aziz	14
Colonel Roshen, not out	1
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wickets)	118

MYSORE RACES.

ENTRIES AND HANDICAPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MYSORE, June 23.

The following handicaps for tomorrow's races are arranged by Mr. Arthur-Fawcett.

YUVARAJA'S CUP (advanced)

Vigour 9-11, Harebell 9-12, Pearl 9-11, Crowbar 9-7, Cowslip 9-4, Aubrey 9-4, Housemaid 8-5, Ismailia 9-3, Cour-de-Leon 7-8, Salina 7-7, Chemise 7-2, Mirkbhur 7-1, Secta 7-0.

PARK PLATE.

Bachelar's Squint 10-0, Sandpiper 9-12, Chestnut Park 9-11, Little Speed 9-8, Pelargonim 9-6, Mary 8-9, Reinstated Now 8-13, Mater Priam 7-0.

The following scratchings have taken place:—Sampege, Selection Led Grand, Abdul Malik, Majesty, Black Douglas and Macann from all engagements.

Maharaja's Cup.—Loki:

Yuvaraja's cup:—Selina, Maododari, Dusky Dame, Valmiki and Muszbhut.

From Karanji Plate:—Risk and Royal.

From the Grant Plate and Farm Plate:—Maddodari, Royal Purse, Brynbella.

DAVIS CUP.

CANADA BEATS SOUTH AFRICA IN FIRST ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

Canada beat South Africa in the first round in the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis competition by three events to one.

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MYSORE, June 23.

Two games were played in the Mysore Polo Tournament this afternoon in charming weather.

In the first match the 7th Hussars beat the Mysore Silledars Horse by 5 goals to 2.

In the second game the Madras Government House team beat the 26th Light Cavalry after an even game. At the end of the sixth period neither side had scored. An extra time was played with widened goals when Colmore for the Government House team scored a deciding point.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Permit me to make use of your valuable columns to make the following public.

It is greatly to be regretted that the rights of senior professors of the Govt. Law School are passed over and juniors are given the preference when a vacancy occurs for the Pricipal's post.

When Mr. Mulla was not appointed Principal of the above institutoin last January, Mr. B. N. Lang was installed in his place, although Mr. M. R. Jayakar was his senior. Mr. Jayakar had given entire satisfaction to the students and his mode of teaching was unanimously appreciated. He is almost an authority on Hindu Law, and the poor students had to suffer his loss, when he resigned owing to the injustice done to him. When Mr. Lang was appointed acting Administrator-General, again a vacancy occurred for the Principalship, and Mr. Mirza was appointed to the post although Mr. V. F. Taraporevala was his senior. I hear on good authority that Mr. Taraporevala too has resigned. There can be no wonder that the students grumble at the meagre staff and teaching when such competent men's rights are passed over and preference is given to incompetent or at least less competent men. Mr. Jayakar was the fittest man on the staff to be appointed a Principal and would have walked in the footprints of Mr. Mulla for the welfare of the students. But Mr. Lang was appointed Principal for the so-called reason, that he is senior to Mr. Jayakar at the Bar, (though the other reason is omitted—he is a European).

The principle of giving the Principal's chair to the senior member of the Bar is absurd. Why was he not appointed professor before his junior brethren when he was more competent than them?—Yours, etc.,

BICKERSTAFF.

PARTIAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

The heavy rainfall on Sunday was responsible for the collapse of a portion of the wall at the back of a three-storied house belonging to one Gulman Hussein Abdul Kader and situated at Bhandi Street. The building was a tenated one but all left it immediately and no one was injured.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

HARDINGE DAY.

BOMBAY CELEBRATIONS.

A GREAT DAY FOR CHILDREN.

About fifty to sixty ladies and gentlemen, among whom were present Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Solicitor, and Mrs. Soonderdas, Professor Welinker, Mr. H. G. Anjaria Sheth Nathuradas Kalyanji Sheth Gokuldas Jadavji Sheth Purshotam Laljt, Sheth Khimji Valji, and the staff and girls of the Municipal Kalbadevi Girls' School, Bombay assembled together yesterday, at 9 a.m., on the 20th inst. to celebrate His Excellency the Viceroy's birthday in the school premises. The School building was decorated with flags, buntings and evergreens and a band engaged for the occasion attracted the neighbouring merchants.

The proceedings commenced with thanks-giving for the preservation of the life of His Excellency the Viceroy. Then the school girls went through a programme of songs composed for the occasion which delighted those present exceedingly.

After this Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas was voted to the chair who explained to the audience the object of the gathering and gave a short but impressive sketch of the career of His Excellency. The speaker in glowing terms placed before the girls the noble example of Lady Hardinge who acted with fortitude and presence of mind on that perilous and disastrous occasion. Professor Welinker supported the president's remarks. After Miss Gulabbai Haribhai Shah had proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, Mrs. Soonderdas, Professor Welinker and others, portraits of their Excellencies and packets of sweatmeats were distributed to the girls. In addition to this the girls were given a feast and those present were entertained with refreshment.

Sheth Purshotam Laljee presented the girls with German-silver Koomkavatis and Sheth Goculdas Jadavji and Sheth Ganpatshi Prasadshi with handkerchiefs. Sheth Harjivan Valji, the well-known blanket merchant, treated the girls to milk and Seth Goculdas Doongersey and Mathuradas Kalyanji distributed sweatments.

The proceedings terminated with songs and the National Anthem.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

Their Excellencies' photos and the packets of sweets, kindly provided by the Celebration Committee, Bandra, were distributed to the children of the St. Franceis Xavier's School, Sherly, Bandra, at 8 a.m. on the 20th in the school hall, which was decorated with flags and greeneries.

After the distribution, at which Mr. D. M. D'Souza presided, the Honorary Secretary of the School, Mr. Stephen D'Mello, explained to the chi'dren why the sweets and photos were presented to them and ended with a short prayer repeated by the children for the welfare of Their Excellencies.

The following telegram was despatched to the Viceroy by the Honorary Secretary:—"The School Board and children, St. Francis Xavier's School, Bandra, Bombay, celebrate birthday and pray for long life and happiness to Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge."

BORAH CHILDREN.

In connection with the Children's Day celebrations on Lord Hardinge's birthday Mr. Nanabhai Hassanali Jinawalla distributed sweets to 700 boys and girls of the Borah Community on Friday at a house in Kokabazar Street near the Dawoodi Borah Musjid, Bombay.

BULSAR SCHOOLS.

Lord Hardinge's birthday was celebrated at Bulsar in all the schools. Arrangements to distribute sweets, to all the children of the town amounting in all to 2,000, were made by the School Board of the Municipality from the fund raised. A programme of songs and recitations was arranged. Competitions in sports were held in the compound of the Bai Avabai High School and prizes were given.

AT LUNAWADA.

A large gathering of students of the town schools, numbering about 1,000, was held in the compound of the Pollen schools, Lunawada, to-day at 7-30 a m. A poem in praise of Lord Hardinge was recited by the boys of the Vernacular school, and some two songs suitable to the occasion were sung by the girls of the Lady Reay Girls' School.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT RAJKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 20.

Little Rajkot, the capital of Kathiwad, is divided into two sections by the railway line, each section under a separate jurisdiction. Rajkot Town to the east of the railway line is under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Rajkot, Thakore Saheb Lakhajiraj; while Rajkot Civil Station is under the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad. The boys and girls attending school number altogether a little over 4,300. But owing to the above circumstance, the Hardinge Children's Fete here was split up into two and its success was in consequence more than quadrupled.

On the afternoon of the 19th a smart shower of rain had fallen and the clouds wore a threatening aspect on the morning of the Fete day. A few drops actually fell about 10-30 a.m., but the clouds dispersed shortly after, and the men in charge of the two Fetes gathered courage as the sky grew clearer. The programme of both sections were similar. The Civil Station had collected Rs. 800 for its children, who numbered only a little over 1,500. For the children of Rajkot, Town, over 2,800, the Thakore Saheb, Rajkot, was making all arrangements out of his private purse. The children were to go in a procession, each school displaying its banners, to a place, where they were to sing songs composed for the occasion, and to receive nicely printed photographs of Lord and Lady Hardinge, sweets and cash, and then to enjoy themselves thoroughly in a Fair arranged specially for their entertainment. The Civil Station girls formed up in the Barton Female Training College and started at 3-35 p.m., preceded by the C. S. Police Band. As they passed the Bhavnagar Huzur Uttaro, the Civil Station boys, who had been formed up in that spacious building, followed on, and the whole procession marched on to the Jubilee Gardens. They were arranged five in a row and of the 300 and more rows, more than half were formed of boys and girls under 8 or 9, and they enjoyed themselves thoroughly, marching to music like "real soldiers." All the children were to be seated in the spacious Connaught Hall, and as the procession reached it, the distribution of sweets and cash began. Each child was given sweet balls (Magaj), chevda, and two one-anna pieces. This distribution took some time, but the men in charge saw that not a single child was neglected, and they were all seated in the Hall by 5 p.m. Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor, Major Wood Political Agent, Halar, and all the official and non-official gentlemen of Rajkot Civil Station were there, the gathering being especially strong in the number of European and Indian ladies who graced the occasion with their presence. The Rev. J. S. Stevenson began the proceedings with a speech in simple and colloquial Gujarati such as even the youngest child could follow. Then there was a Gujarati song with the refrain "Dear to us is our Viceroy," which over two hundred of the boys and girls sang together. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot also graced the assembly with his presence, and there were also present the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, Maharaj Kumar Bhojrajji of Gondal, and several other Kumars. After the Nation Anthem three cheers were given for the Viceroy, and the children went out into the fair.

AN ATTRACTIVE FAIR.

Here there were booths of toys and trinkets and eatables in plenty, and merry go-rounds at suitable intervals. A part of the grounds was reserved for the girls where they had their songs and their rasdas, and there were a couple of shops dealing in trinkets and tinsel such as girls specially affect, which did very good business indeed. The Jubilee Gardens formed a beautiful setting for the holiday merry making of hundreds of lively boys and girls, and if only Lady Hardinge could have witnessed it in spirit, she would have found her ideal of a children's fete fully realised.

Rajkot Town held its Fair along the bank of the river, the place where Rajkot fairs have been held from times immemorial. The numbers were far larger here, but under the personal supervision of the Thakore Saheb and his Dewan, Mr. Kotak, everything was just as successfully managed. The programme of songs through was longer and the Thakore Saheb also peformed a *havan* to the presiding goddess of the place. Mr. Sladen, Major Wood, and other officers returned to the Thakore Saheb the compliment of gracing this Fair with their presence. And in conclusion it may be said without exaggeration that the school going population of Rajkot, as well as the grown-up men and women who also turned out in large numbers, had a real holiday, which they will long cherish in their memory.

FESTIVITIES IN BURNA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 23.

Reports are coming in of the celebration of Viceroy's birthday in all parts of Rangoon, and other stations where the festivities were of a more or less similar nature, the utmost enthusiasm being displayed everywhere.

On Saturday Mr. Gavin Scott, President of the Rangoon Municipality, telegraphed to Lady Hardinge that Friday had been universally observed in Rangoon, all schools, Government and private, taking part in the celebrations and making the evnt memorable.

Nawab Fardoon Jang Bahadur, C. S. I., C. I. E., Political Secretary to the Nizam, who returned from Ooty last Tuesday is suffering from heat stroke. He arrived in Secunderabad in a semi-conscious condition, but is now getting much better and expects to return to his duties in a week's time. H. H. the Nizam has been twice to see the Nawab.

PALITANA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We are requested to state that the Administrator of Palitana State and President of the Palitana Flood Relief Fund, while gratefully acknowledging the generous assistance which is being given by charitable gentlemen towards alleviating the distress caused by the late flood, desires to bring to their notice that if they send assistance in money or kind to be distributed broadcast in the town there is every possibility of more than half the charitable assistance being misdirected.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of assisting the real sufferers from the calamity are requested to send such assistance to the Administrator or Secretary of the Relief Fund when they may rest assured that their charity will reach the really needy persons.

AID FROM DHRANGADHRA.

As soon as His Highness the Raj Saheb learnt of the great disaster at Palitana due to heavy floods carrying away the houses, property and even the livestock of hundreds of people he at once sent a telegraphic message of sympathy and help to the Administrator; and directed the Dewan Saheb to raise a fund for relieving the distressed. Accordingly the Dewan Saheb conveyed a meeting of Mahajans officers and citizens and explained to them the pitiable state of affairs at Palitana demanding urgent calls on the charities of the well-to-do. The people responded to the appeal and nearly Rs. 3,000 were subscribed on the spot.

BOMBAY COTTON MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

An influential committee of the Bombay Cotton Muccadams' Association representing merchants, muccadums, and brokers, has been formed and are engaged in collecting subscriptions. The committee has allotted upto now Rs. 10,000 to Palitana, Rs. 3,000 to Mahuwa, and Rs. 2,000 to Kundla, and the total subscription has come upto Rs. 22,418 as under:—

Messrs. Vassenji Trikamji and Co., Hirji Khetsi and Co., Currimbhai Ibrahim and Co., Narandas Rajaram and Co., Harnandrai Ramnarain and Co., Balchand Ugarchand, and Visonji Khimji and Sons, each Rs. 1,001.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 1,000.

Messrs. Mitsui Busham Kaisha, Ld., Rs. 751.

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand, Fulchand Matrumal. Khimji Assur Virji. Vardhman Jetsi and Co., Khimji Visram and Co., Moolji Jetha and Co., Gill and Co., Prior de Soare and Co., P. Chrystal and Co., The Indian Cotton Co., Ld., Bruel and Co., The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld., each Rs. 501.

Messrs. A. Abdul Rehman and Co. and Dallaporta and Patel, each Rs. 351.

Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.'s Office Staff, Rs. 380.

Messrs. Mitchell and Co., and Narandas Purushottamdas, each Rs. 301.

Messrs. Bhaidas Karsondas and Co., Narsey Khatao, D. Jetha and Co., Vassonji Velji and Co.. Hirji Nensey and Co., Govindji Velji and Co., each Rs. 251.

Messrs. Kalidas Narayandas and Brothers, Rs. 205.

Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., and Anandji S. Ludha, each Rs. 201.

Messrs. B. Campbell and Co., J. H. Billimoria and Dadiba Khimji and Co., Madhavdas Jethabhai, Ramdas Dossa and Co., Damji Hirji and Co., Khimji Damji and Co., Trikamdas Damji and Co., Thakarsi Hirji and Co., Hirji Jetha and Co., Bhawanbhai Laxmidas, Kuvarji Pitamber, Mulchand Vassonji and Co., Ramgopal and Co., Vaghji Tarachand and Co., Ishwardas and Co., Hurgowandas Jiwandas, each Rs. 151.

Messrs. Nensey Doongarsey and Co., D. J. Anandji, Venilal Vijbhukhandas, Damji Kallianji, Cursondas Lalji, Goculdas Dossa and Co., Khimji Govindji and Premji Hurji, each Rs. 101.

Mr. Madhavdas Vithaldas Desai, Rs. 51.

Mr. G. Muller, Rs. 50 and Mr. Cursondas T. Ravji, Rs. 25.

MEETING AT GONDAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDAL, June 23.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Gondal was held for raising subscriptions in aid of sufferers from the Palitana flood disaster. The Dewan, who presided, announced that their highnesses the Thakor and the Rani were pleased to subscribe Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. Subscriptions raised on the spot brought a total of Rs. 6,250.

BUILDING IN DANGER.

On Sunday evening the police were informed by Municipal Building Inspector Rajab that a five-storied building belonging to one Gopaldass Nagindass and situated at Thakurdawar Road was in danger. The police warned the tenants who vacated the premises at once.

THE ENGLISHMAN ABROAD.

ETERNAL SCHOOLBOY.

To write from China about the Englishman may seem an odd choice. But to see him abroad, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian", is to see him afresh. At home he is the air one breathes; one is unaware of his qualities. Against a background of other races you suddenly perceive him, and can estimate him—fallaciously or no—as you estimate foreigners.

So seen the Englishman appears as the eternal schoolboy. I mean no insult; I mean to express his qualities as well as his defects. He has the pluck, the zest, the sense of fair play, the public spirit of our great schools. He has also their manners and their levity. Enter his office, and you will find him not hurried or worried, not scheming, skimping, or hustling, but cheery, genial, detached, with an air of playing at work. As likely as not in a quarter of an hour he will have asked you round to the club and offered you a "stinger." Dine with him, and the talk will turn on golf or racing, on shooting, fishing, and the gymkhana. Or, if you want to divert it, you must ask him definite questions about matters of fact. Probably you will get precise and intelligent replies. But if you put a general question he will normally resentfully, and if you generalise yourself you will see him dismissing you as a windbag. Of the religion, the politics, the manners and customs of the country in which he lives he will know and care nothing, except so far as they may touch his affairs. He will never, if he can help it, leave the limits of the foreign settlement. "We see too much of things Chinese here" one said to me when I commented on the picturesqueness of the native city. Physically he oscillates between his house, his office, the club and the racecourse; mentally, between his business and sport. On all general topics his opinions are second or third hand. They are the ghosts of old prejudices imported years ago from England, or taken up unexamined from the English community abroad. And these opinions pass from hand to hand till they are as similar as pebbles on the shore. In an hour or so you will have acquired the whole stock of ideas current in the foreign community throughout a continent. Your only hope to see light is in particular instances and illustrations. And these, of course, may be had for the asking.

PIONEERING IN CHINA.

But the Englishman abroad in some points is the Englishman at his best. For he is or has been a pioneer, at any rate in China. And pioneering brings out his most characteristic qualities. He loves to decide everything on his own judgment, on the spur of the moment, directly on the immediate fact, and in disregard of remoter contingencies and possibilities. He needs adventure to bring out his powers, and only really takes to business when business is something of a "lark." To combine the functions of a trader with those of an explorer, a soldier, and a diplomat is what he really enjoys. So, all over the world, he opens the ways, and others come in to reap the fruit of his labours. This is true in things intellectual as in things practical. In science, too, he is a pioneer. Modern archaeology was founded by English travellers. Darwin and Wallace and Galton in their youth pursued adventure as much as science. When the era of routine arrives, when laboratory work succeeds to field work, the Englishman is apt to retire and leave the job to the German. The Englishman, one might say, "larks" into achievement, the German "grinds" into it. The one, accordingly, is free-living, genial, generous, careless; the other laborious, exact, routine-ridden. It is hard for an Englishman to be a pedant; it is not easy for a German to be anything else. For philosophy no man has less capacity. He does not understand even how such questions can be put, still less how anyone can pretend to answer them. The philosopher wants to know whether, now, and why life ought to be lived before he will consent to live it.

MISTRUST OF EDUCATION.

The Englishman just lives ahead, not aware that there is a problem; or convinced that if there is one, it will only be solved "by walking." The philosopher proceeds from the abstract to the concrete. The Englishman starts with the concrete, and may or, more probably, may not arrive at the abstract. No general rules are of any use to him except such as he may have elaborated for himself out of his own experience. That is why he mistrusts education. For education teaches how to think in general, and that isn't what he wants or believes in. So, when he gets into affairs, he discards all his training and starts again at the beginning, learning to think, if he ever does learn it, over his own particular job. And his own way, he opines, must be the right way for everyone. Hence his contempt and even indignation for individuals or nations who are moved by "ideas." At this moment his annoyances with the leaders of "Young China" is provoked largely by the fact that they are proceeding on general notions of how a nation should be governed and organised, instead of starting with the particularities of their own society, and trying to amend it piece by piece and from hand to mouth. Before they make a Constitution, he thinks, they ought to make roads; and before they draw up codes, to extirpate consumption. The conclusion lies near at hand, and I have heard it drawn—"What they want is a few centuries of British rule." And, indeed, it is curious how constantly the Englishman abroad is opposed, in the case of other nations, to all the institutions and principles he is proud of at home. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his secret or avowed belief that the whole world ought to be governed despotically by the English. But partly it is because he does not believe that the results the English have achieved can be achieved in any other way than theirs. They arrived at them without intention or foresight, by a series of detached steps, each taken without prescience of the one that would follow. So, and so only, can other nations arrive at them. He does not believe in short cuts, nor in learning by the experience of others. And so the watchwords "Liberty," "Justice," "Constitution," so dear to him at home, leave him cold abroad. Or, rather, they make him very warm, but warm not with zeal but with irritation.

POURER OF COLD WATERS.

Never was such a pourer of cold water on other people's enthusiasms. He cannot endure the profession that a man is moved by high motives. His annoyance, for example, with the "anti-opium" movement is not due to the fact that he supports the importation into China of Indian opium. Very commonly he does not. But the movement is an "agitation" (dreadful word!). It is "got up" by missionaries. It purports to be based on moral grounds, and he suspects everything that so purports. Not that he is not himself moved by moral considerations. Almost invariably he is. But he will never admit it for himself, and he deeply suspects it in others. The words "hypocrite," "humbug," "sentimentalist" spring readily to his lips. But let him work off his steam, sit quiet and wait, and you will find, often enough that he has arrived at the same conclusion as the "sentimentalist"—only, of course, for quite different reasons! For intellect he has little use, except so far as it issues in practical results. He will forgive a man for being intelligent if he makes a fortune, but hardly otherwise. Still, he has a queer half-contemptuous admiration for a definite intellectual accomplishment which he knows it is hard to acquire and is not sure he could acquire himself. That, for instance, is his attitude to those who know Chinese. A "sinologue," he will tell you, must be an imbecile, for no one but a fool would give so much time to a study so unprofitable. Still, in a way, he is proud of the sinologue—as a public school is proud of a boy so clever as to verge upon insanity, or a village is proud of the village idiot. Something of the same feeling, I sometimes think, underlies his respect for Shakspere. "If you want that kind of thing," he seems to say to the foreigner, "and it's the kind of thing you *would* want, *we* can do it, you see, better than you can!"

SPORTING INSTINCT.

So with art. He is never a connoisseur, but he is often a collector. Partly, no doubt, because there is money in it, but that is a secondary consideration. Mainly because collecting and collectors appeal to his sporting instinct. His knowledge about his collection will be precise and definite, whether it be postage stamps or pictures. He will know all about it, except the aesthetic value. That he cannot know, for he cannot see it. He has the *flair* of the dearer, not the perception of the amateur. And he does not know or believe that there is any distinction between them.

But these, from his point of view, are trifles. What matters is that he has pre-eminently the virtues of active life. He is fair-minded, and this, oddly, in spite of his difficulty in seeing another man's point of view. When he does see it he respects it. Whereas nimbler-witted nations see it only to circumvent and cheat it. He is honest; as honest, at least, as the conditions of modern business permit. He hates bad work, even when, for the moment, bad work pays. He hates skimping and paring. And these qualities of his make it hard for him to compete with rivals less scrupulous and less generous. He is kind-hearted—much more so than he cares to admit. And at the bottom of all his qualities he has the sense of duty. He will shoulder loyally all the obligations he has undertaken to his country, to his family, to his employer, to his employees. The sense of duty, indeed, one might say with truth, is his religion. For on the rare occasions on which he can be persuaded to broach such themes you will find, I think, at the bottom of his mind that what he believes in is Something, somehow, somewhere, in the universe, which helps him, and which he is helping, when he does right. There must, he feels, be some sense in life. And what sense would there be if duty were nonsense?

Poets, artists, philosophers can never be at home with the Englishman. His qualities and his defects alike are alien to them. In his company they live as in prison, for it is not an air in which wings can soar. But for solid walking on the ground he has not his equal. The phrase, "Solvitur ambulando" must surely have been coined for him. And no doubt on his road he has passed, and will pass again, the wrecks of many of a flying-machine.

THE LATE POET LAUREATE.

Mr. Alfred Austin's death hardly extinguishes a great light in English literature, says "Truth," but he was a very pleasing writer, and his enthusiasm for all things English, whether great or small, ensured him more popularity than usually falls to the lot of minor poets. It is to be hoped that his posthumous reputation will be further enhanced by his being made the last of the Poets Laureate. When Lord Tennyson died—and that was twenty-one years ago—Mr. Gladstone was of opinion that this office had become an anachronism, and in this he represented the general opinion among all who take an interest in such matters.

WISDOM FOR THE TIMES.

A WEEKLY SEARCH-LIGHT ON THOUGHTS AND IDEAS.

LITERATURE AND POVERTY.

Literature could only be the production of a few. It would cease to be literature says "T. P's Weekly" if it were dealt out wholesale, and a world in which everybody wrote and wrote well would be a world of lunatic asylums and of lost souls. Some eminent person had held the view that literary poverty was a propelling force upon literary genius, and had started the amusing thesis that narrow means were essential to first class literary production. Lord Rosebery had said that poverty produced masterpieces and wealth smothered; that they could count on their fingures the masterpieces of the rich; and that all great literary works had been produced under the pressure of poverty. I believe that is an absolute fallacy which finds no support either in recorded history or in inherent probability. I decline to admit that there is any stimulus in poverty or inspiration in squalor. Byron was a genius although he was a peer. Burns was a genius although he was a ploughman. But Burns' genius was not due to his being a ploughman any more than Byron's genius was due to his being a peer. Whenever in the history of literature had poverty assisted in developing literary genius? Chaucer was a writer, in impecunious person, but his work was done when he was in good circumstances. Chatterton did not write better because he was penniless and starving. Goldsmith died in debt for £2,000, but his best work was written when he was in comfortable circumstances. Balzac was an improvident sort of a man and was always more or less in debt, but that did not make him write better fiction; and if they went further afield and looked at the masters of our own English literature, Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Swift, Pope, Dryden, Burke, Macaulay, Shelley, Gibbon, Wordsworth, Tennyson, of none of them could it be said that "chill penury repressed their noble rage and froze the genial current of their soul." —Lord Curzon, at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund.

THE NATIONALISATION OF ARMAMENTS

The nationalisation of the armament trade would make the observance of the duties of a neutral far more easy; the neutral Government would itself own all yards and works from which an "Alabama" or a "Shenandoah" could be fitted out. It would stop, or at any rate greatly hamper, that part of the trade in contraband of war which everyone must hold to be undesirable—namely, the trade in actual rifles and munitions of war, a trade which is the fruitful source of ill-feeling. It would in substance extend to peace (that armed peace which is all that the moderan world enjoys) the salutary prohibition against the equipment of warfare from neutral ground which at present obtains in war only. No Government would build ships for another government. Ambassadors need not compete for "orders." Thus every international unit would have the charge and responsibility of the equipment of its own armaments, and clever salesmen would no longer deftly force on the younger civilisations articles which are only thought to be necessaries because they have been already bought by a neighbour. In fact, the business of the State would be under State control, and a nation would no more think of buying ships from abroad than we now think of buying soldiers or sailors. The world would live in a clearer and cleaner international atmosphere; and its wars and preparations for wars would at any rate be determined by what appeared to be national necessities without the intervention of the motives and the agencies of private advantages.—J. FISCHER WILLIAMS, in the "Contemporary Review."

RIGHTHANDEDNESS.

"Dexterity," on either side of the body is a universal and peculier human quality, as characteristic of our species as laughter, speech, reason, the ability to use tools or to walk on the hind legs. In fact, considering that parrots and jackdaws talk, that bears and apes walk erect, while if horses do not laugh dogs do sometimes smile, and that it is about equally difficult to prove that some animals do not reason or that some men do, one might even go so far as to say that this universal and peculier uneven-handedness is the only certain test of humanity.—EDWIN TENNEY BREWSTER, in "McClure's Magazine."

OBITER DICTA.

There was this difference between literature and politics. In literature the salt of the whole thing was to be independent. In politics the essence was to be able to put one's mind into joint stock with other people's minds.

Lord Morley.

If there is any Member of Parliament in this world who has kept all his pledges, I should like to see him.

Judge Grainger.

The public schools of England are turning into the world every year thousands of boys who are Christians only in name, and who call themselves Churchmen only owing to an accident of birth.

The Rev. W. A. Carroll.

The taste of a nation should be reflected in its streets. I would like the street boys to become art critics, asking one of another "Which is the best poster in your street?"

Edward Urwick.

Marriages may be made in heaven, but they are too often marred over the breakfast table.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield.

I love New York and America more than I love London and England.

Richard Le Gallienne.

To dance is good—it is the best sort of physical exercise for any woman.

Madame Pavlova.

TOO MUCH CRICKET AND NOT ENOUGH.

There is a great deal too much cricket. First-class players are at it week after week from May to September, and the public grows apathetic. With improved journalism a busy man prefers to read about ten contemporaneous matches rather than go five miles to see a portion of one. If he does not pay his sixpence then comes dread of bankruptcy, and all sorts of extraneous efforts such as bazaars, shilling funds and whips for fresh members in order to bolster up the present over-elaborate county executives. There is too much of a business air, too much officialdom about moderan county cricket: too many matches and far too little real cricket. When we get a typical piece of sportmanship such as the finish between Warwickshire and Middlesex, or that of Yorkshire v.Hampshire last year it creates a genuine thrill. The public are quite as responsive to real cricket as ever but they do not get enough of it. There are too few plumps in the pudding. Sir Home Gordon, in the "Fortnightly Review."

WOMEN MEN LIKE.

Men like all kinds of women. There are ugly men who adore beautiful women, but there are also handsome men who worship at the shrines of women who are quite unlike Helen of Troy. Many good men have loved, and will love, bad women. Who has not seen bad men devoted to saintly women? On the other hand, the dwarf is often captivated by the large-framed women whose head approaches the ceiling. I have known deaf women beloved by talkative men; lame women cherished by men who were agile; stupid women thought sensible, or even clever, by men who were brilliant; affected women solemnly admired by the most natural of men; girls who turned the heads of grand-Hilchens, in the "Strand." fathers, and old women who lured mere boys to their feet. . . . All kinds of women are liked—nay, more, are loved by men. Why not? For where is the man who cannot find one woman—if not two—to think him what he probably thinks himself, the most perfect man in the world—until the honeymoon is waning? —Robert

A MONSTROUS SACRIFICE.

A large number of people, such as Members of Parliament, actors, or journalists on morning papers, are kept up late by their work. The rest of professional men and the large majority of business men and even of their clerks, are allowed by their work to stay in bed until eight o' clock. And ever large districts of London entirely inhabited by such people and their womenfolk, at six or half-past there begins a hideous and horrible disturbance fit to wake the dead. The disproportion between the annoyance, suffering, and downright illness on the one side and the supposed but illusory interest of one trade and its employees (builders and their workpeople) on the other beggars me of words, even on paper. It is the most monstrous sacrifice of the many to the few recorded in modern times.—G. S. Street, in the "New Witness."

WOMEN AS CIVIL SERVANTS.

A memorial sent to the Prime Minister urging the further employment of women as civil servants in departments other than the Post Office, has, says the "Daily Mail," at its foot an unusually powerful list of signatories, representing nearly every current that is most vital in Liberal and progressive thought. It is indeed a direction in which progress has too long stood still. The employment of women in the Post Office was started nearly two generations ago, when Mr. Fawcett was Postmaster-General. It has, as everybody knows, been in successful working upon a very large scale. But apart from the introduction of women typewriters, a matter in which the example set by commercial houses could not be withstood, the rest of the Civil Service is still almost exclusively a male preserve. There are some legitimate reasons, for instance the difficulty under some circumstances of running mixed departments of men and women, which account in part for this restriction. But it is only in part; and the experience of the business world, with its ever-increasing employment of women at nearly all stages from the top to the bottom, is making rather ridiculous the Government practice in the matter. The Prime Minister, who as Home Secretary 20 years ago appointed the first women factory inspectors, may be assumed to be personally favourable to the demand for change.

A LONG LIVED FAMILY.

TEN PEOPLE WITH AVERAGE AGE OF 87 YEARS.

Mr. Amos Harris, a furniture dealer, of High Wycombe, celebrated his 80th birthday, during mail week, and in honour of the event there was a gathering of his elder brothers and sisters at Radnage. The names and ages of the family are as follows:—

Mrs. Mary Ann Hunt (sister, of Radnage)	96 years.
Mr. Edmund Harris (brother)	92 years
Mrs. Charlotte Keep (sister, of Marlow)	88 years.
Mr. Jas. Harris (brother, Wheeler End)	82 years.
Mr. Amos Harris (Wycombe)	80 years.

The other five members of the same family who have died were:—

Mr. George Harris	93 years.
Mr. John Harris	89 years.
Mrs. Maria Hunt (sister, Stoken-church)	88 years.
Mrs. Sarah Mead (sister)	87 years.
Mr. Charles Harris	77 years.

The average age reached by the ten persons is over 87, and the average age of the five now living is also over 87 years.

In the churchyard at Lane End the parents' tombstone bears this inscription: "Samuel Harris, died Feb. 11th, 1872, aged 84 years. Esther, wife of the above, baptised April 23rd, 1789, died March 27th, 1890." Mrs. Esther Harris, therefore, lived approximately 101 years.

CARDINAL GOES MAD.

Cardinal Vivesy Tuto, who was one of the famous triumvirate which promoted the Vatican campaign against Modernism, has gone raving mad. The doctors despair of his recovery.

The Cardinal imagines that he has succeeded to the Papal Throne and given orders for the extermination of all Roman Catholic liberal thinkers by the application of mediaeval penalties.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES. RIALTO EGGS.
HADDOCK SOUP.
DOUBLE BEANS A LA BONNE FEMME.
DUMPO DUCK.
HAM PASTIES.
ESSEX PUDDING.

Haddock, As. 7. Brans, As. 3. Duck, Rs. 1-2. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetables, As. 5. Potato As. 1-6. Odds and Ends, As. 3.—Total, Rs. 2-12-6.

HORS D'OEUVRES, RIALTO EGGS.

Remove the yolks from 4 hardboiled eggs and pound them in a mortar with some reddish or anchovy, a teaspoonful of curry powder, and a tablespoonful of mayonnoise sauce, and 2 of minced shell fish. Rub through a sieve and make the paste into balls the size of the egg yolk. Make some mayonnaise flavour with curry paste and mustard, colour it with beetroot and mix gelatine with it to make it set. Cut out rings about half an inch high from the egg whites and set one of the balls in each; coat the eggs with the sauce 2 or 3 times and keep them on ice till required Serve them on a bed of dressed cress or tender lettuce leaves and set a star of beet on the top of each egg.

HADDOCK SOUP.

Tinned fish answers very well for this dish. Stew the contents of an ordinary sized tin of fish in a seer of water letting it simmer for an hour, then add ½ a seer of milk with 2 onions, one stuck with cloves. Cook a tablespoonful each, of flour and butter together in another pan, thin down with some of the fish stock, gradually add it to the whole and let it simmer for ½ an hour, when strain and flavour with pepper and add a litle more butter at the very last.

DOUBLE BEANS A LA BONNE FEMME.

Any good white Haricots will do for this but they will need more soaking and more cooking than, what is called here, double beans. Place half a seer of haricot beans in half a seer of water with a good pinch of salt and after once bringing to the boil let them only simmer till they are soft enough to crush easily between the finger and thumb, probably in about 2 hours. Drain them and return to the saucepan with 2 tabespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste and a large cupful of the water they were cooked in. Shake them in the pan over the fire and add a dessertspoonful of chooped parsley; serve very hot.

DUMPO DUCK.

Remove all the bones from the duck without breaking the skin, and with the bone giblets make a good large cupful of stock; put them on with a good seer of water and let it slowly reduce to less than half. Take a pound of beef, free it from all skin and gristle, mince it as finely as possible; to this add ½ lb. finely minced suet, a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs, a teaspoonful each of chopped sage, chooped parsley, ground pepper and a saltspoonful each of salt, powdered cinamon and powdered cloves; bind with an egg. Stuff the duck tightly with this forcemeat till it looks like a Bologna sausage and festen securely. Put it in a fireproof dish with 2 small tablespoonful of fat and let it fry a nice brown. Cover the pan closely and set in the oven to braise for an hour with some of the stock. When cooked turn the stock and gravy into a good sauce and serve with the duck.

HAM PASTIES.

Mince finely sufficient lean ham and mix it with some tinned milk with cayenne, onion juice and a little spice to taste. Bind with the yolk of an egg, fill some little paper or china cases with this and set in, the oven to get hot through. Serve with sprigs of fresh parsley and cress.

ESSEX PUDDING.

Soak a tablespoonful of sago in a little water for 3 hours and cook it on enough water to cover it, till it is tender and nearly dry. Heat half a teacupful of milk and pour over it, add a tablespoonful of finely minced suet, 3 eggs well beaten, a tablespoonful of flour, previously mixed with a little cold milk, and a pinch of salt. Make this all into a batter and beat well. Butter a basin, dreadge well with sugar, and line it completely with stoned and split raisins; fill gently with the batter so as not to disturb the raisins. Cover with butter-paper and steam for an hour or more. Service with a syrup sauce of sugar and water, lime juice, any jam with a strong flavour boiled together to a syrup and strained. Wine or spirit may be added if liked. For this pudding maralade and orange juice would be nice.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

"But art tha' really married, Annie? Afore noo, silly lasses like thysen' ha' been deceived. Won't tha' tell me aboot it, lass? Thy own Aunt Lyddy that has mothered thee so lang, and who has coom so far today because o' thee. I can howd me tongue, I nivver wur a windbag at no time, but for thy feyther's sake as weel as thine, I mun get at the truth."

"I promised not to tell, Aunt Lyddy," said Annie but her voice shook. Then suddenly with a great cry she ran and threw herself on her aunt's loving breast, where she clung sobbing, with the complete abandon of a woman on whom a burden has lain too long and heavily. Between her sobs, she told the story from first to last, and Aunt Lydia listened with mingled feelings of rage and indignation and perplexity. By the time the recital had come to an end her own quick and unerring intuition had filled in all the gaps and her decision was made. In her way Lydia Nash was a genius of a woman, who seldom made a mistake in the affairs of life.

"Listen, my dear," she said firmly as she clasped the girl's cold fingers in hers to emphasise her words. "This thing has gone fur enow', an' it canna' wait. Tha' mun knaw that, and that verry soon if indeed not already, the ill tongues of the fowk will be clashin' aboot thee."

"I know, Aunt Lyddy, I hate to go out, but I promised to wait, and the time will soon come now, when he will tell his mother, an' all the rest, and give me a home."

It was on the top of Aunt Lyddy's tongue to assert that Max Howorth had never any such intention, but she refrained. There was a big hard road in front of the girl, and it was needless to add to the sum of the difficulties bristling in the path.

"Listen, Annie, the time has coom when somebody belangin' tha' mun intervene. Whether it is to be me or thy feyther?"

"Oh you, Aunt Lyddy!" cried the girl with a little shiver, "I am afraid of feyther."

"Then wilt tha' leave it wi' me, my dear? I'm nae fule. I winna' shame tha', nor mekk it harder. I luv tha' as if thou wert ma own, an' I will mekk a' reet fur thee, if it can be made reet in this wurruld, but we mun work together, dost understand that?"

"Yes, Aunt Lyddy, but I'm feared of everything, even o' meself."

"I knew it, lass, it's writ large upo' thy face," said Aunt Lydia with a great mournfulness. "Than tha' wilt trust Aunt Lyddy? Tell me, is he in Wrothem just now?"

"Yes, I saw him yesterday, but he was very short wi' me," said Annie hesitatingly. "I told him he mun coom an' see feyther soon, or I would tell him the whole story. Then he got angry, an' said if I couldna' trust 'im a little longer, I could go my own gate."

Aunt Lydia was not surprised. She had heard stories not unlike Annie's before, and their end had seldom varied.

"Get me a cup of tea then, lass, and then I'll set to work. When thy feyther comes in, tell him I've coom, and that I've gone doon the toon on a little business. I hope that nice Scotch manager is at Sleath yet."

"Oh, yes," answered Annie with a brighting face. "If you hadn't coom to-day, Auntie, I believe I would have gone to see him soon. I was thinking about it when you came in at the door."

Aunt Lydia nodded understandingly, and having drunk her tea and eaten some of Annie's delicious homemade bread, she prepared to go forth on the first stage of her campaign that was to lift the family honour of the Cartledge's from the dust whence it had fallen. The courage and resource of this small indomitable woman were things to marvel at. Poor Annie whose mind was in torment, and who did not know which way to turn, suddenly felt as if a strong rock had arisen for her shelter and defence.

But she had many qualms as she watched Aunt Lydia after she had buttoned up her long tweed coat and put up her umbrella trudge manfully down the lane. Lydia Nash was no stranger to Wrotham, she knew every field and by-path in the neighbourhood, and reached Sleath Mills by the quickest possible route. Before the great chimney stacks loomed through the mirk of the swift descending evening, the whistles had blown, and all the workers had streamed forth from the various gateways of labour, so that the roads and the lanes had their full complement of passengers hastening towards the comfort of cosy firesides, doubly welcome on such a night.

Lydia Nash, not wishful to recognise or to be recognised by any, held her umbrella well down over her head and shoulders, and hastened on. Her mind was quite clear, she knew exactly what she wished to do, and where she wished to go. First of all, she had a question to put in a quarter where she believed she would get the fullest information ungrudgingly given.

She went straight to the door in the wall, a little to the left of the big entrance gates, and through which admission was obtained to the garden of the manager's house. Her vigorous pull at the bell brought Jean Fairweather out along the covered way.

"Can I see Mister Macdonald?" asked Lydia in her most pleasant voice.

"Has not come in from the Mill yet. A wee to the right, through the gates, my woman, and syne to the office door. There you'll find him, I dinna doubt."

Mrs. Nash thanked her, and followed her direction precisely, arriving in a second or two at the office doors, where she made enquiry of someone locking up, whether Mr. Macdonald was within. To her own surprise she was not kept waiting a minute, but was almost immediately ushered into the small sanctum on the other side of the passage from the more elaborate and spacious rooms belonging to the head of the firm.

"What can I do for you?" asked Macdonald brusquely but not unkindly.

"Tha' doesna' knaw me, zur," said Lydia Nash pleasantly. "But I've heard how kind tha' art to ivverbody needin' help. It's only a question I want to ask which noan but a Scotchman can answer."

"Well?" said Macdonald goodhumouredly thinking what a pleasant alert little person she looked, not at all like the suppliants he sometimes interviewed in that very room.

"It's about Scotch law, Scotch marriage law," she went on astounding him by the unexpectedness of the theme he was asked to make deliverance upon. "Can tha' tell me, zur, whether it be true that if a man and woman take one another to be husband and wife in Scotland, afore witnesses, it is legal an binding, mekkin, a tie fra' which a man, even a bad man, couldna' free himself."

Macdonald sat back in his chair.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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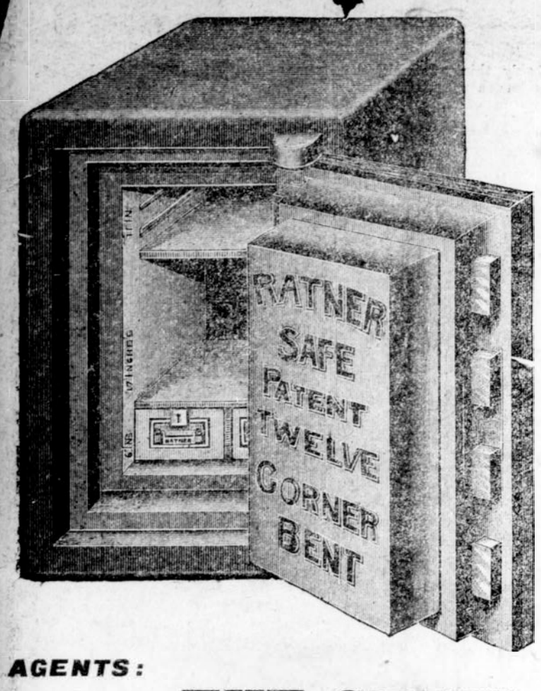

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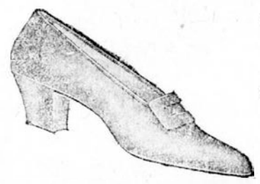

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MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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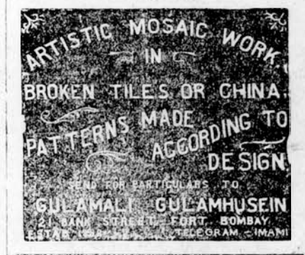

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